





## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Smith says progress was slight in talks with Goodman

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, October 8

Mr Smith, treading cautiously in the face of strong Right-wing pressure to introduce stricter racial segregation, today described as "insignificant and of little consequence" the progress made in the last round of settlement talks with Lord Goodman.

The Rhodesian leader was addressing 600 delegates at the annual congress of his Rhodesian Front Party. He said: "If we have made progress since I last mentioned the subject in public (before Lord Goodman's arrival) it has been insignificant and of little consequence. There are still in existence basic and major differences between us."

## Whitehall takes it calmly

By MICHAEL LAKE

Whitehall is not unduly disturbed by the white supremacist tone of Mr Smith's speech. The traditional, if somewhat cynical, hope in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is that Ministers never quite mean what they say to the faithful at party conferences.

The irony is that Mr Smith has only been particularly consistent when addressing his party congress, in the firm belief that he was not being taken seriously by his predecessors, but forced out of office.

There are, in fact, few illusions in Whitehall that an agreement with the Smith regime is possible although there is no doubt that the Conservative Government wants to settle the issue one way or another. According to Sir Alec Douglas-Home the Government is committed to "one last try."

Sir Alec will therefore go to Salisbury even if he has to pull down the curtain yet again. But officials suggest that the talks have not yet reached either of the two situations in which he would feel it was time to go. One would be when there were excellent chances of a settlement, and the other when it was felt that only a visit by a senior Minister could bring matters to a head.

Sir Alec would clearly like to go in the first two weeks of November so as to have the question resolved by the time the Order-in-Council imposing sanctions against Rhodesia comes up for removal on November 16.

It is not yet certain that he will be ready to go then, and it is possible that there will have to be yet more contacts with Salisbury.

In the event of a decisive failure to reach a settlement, the Government will seek to diminish the official strength of sanctions at the United Nations. The sanctions are the subject of a mandatory Security Council resolution and the Government cannot break them unilaterally even if Britain is one of the few countries still pursuing them with any severity and thus losing money.

Sir Alec will have a hard time watering down the mandatory sanctions resolution. He will have an even harder time resisting pressure from within and without the Cabinet on the grounds that countries opposing the watering down, while not pursuing sanctions themselves, are acting hypocritically.

## Tito going to India

President Tito will pay a three-day state visit to India starting on October 17. The Yugoslav leader will be accompanied by his wife.

## Better terms

"When we went to Tiger, we received better terms than those we had asked for before our declaration of independence. When we went to Fears, we came back with better terms than those of Tiger."

"Even the Labour Party Government was forced to acknowledge that with the passage of time, history had taken its course and there were certain facts of life which had to be acknowledged, which had to be conceded."

"If we manage to reach an agreement this time, it would be unrealistic to believe that Rhodesia's position has not strengthened and improved since Fears."

The Rhodesian leader said he had no compunction in giving the undertaking that his Administration had no intention of deviating from its most important principle — namely, the Government of Rhodesia must be retained for

all time in responsible and civilised hands."

Mr Smith said he and his Cabinet were still of the opinion that it was in the best interests of all concerned to settle the independence dispute, not only in the interests of the two major parties to the dispute, but to the advantage of all the free world. The only countries who would regret an agreement would be those aligned to the Communist block.

In closed session earlier, the congress considered racial resolutions calling for, firstly, the "immediate reversal of the 'unnecessary influx' of black Rhodesians into white areas, particularly urban areas, and secondly, the introduction of legislation to evict Asians and people of mixed blood who had 'infiltrated' white suburbs."

Both resolutions were adopted. I understand, however, that there is no possibility of Mr Smith taking action on them while talks with Britain are in progress.

Comparisons between current political trends in Rhodesia and the rise of Nazism in Germany were made here last night by Mr Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. He was addressing university students in the students' union.

He said the development of absolutism and the disbanding of the rule of law were the same type of developments that had taken place under Hitler. "We have secret police being used for similar purposes, and we have people afraid to open their mouths."

Mr Todd said that if the Smith regime did away with its police informers and dogs, it would not be able to hold on to the situation.

What Rhodesia needed was some type of organisation to give the people's basic rights. African students and teachers could form the backbone of such a body, and this should lead to greater solidarity among the people.

## Jurists seek action on human rights

From our Correspondent: Geneva, October 8

The United Nations should have the right to investigate violations of human rights anywhere in the world, the International Commission of Jurists agreed at a recent meeting in Aspen, Colorado. A report of the commission's findings was released in Geneva today.

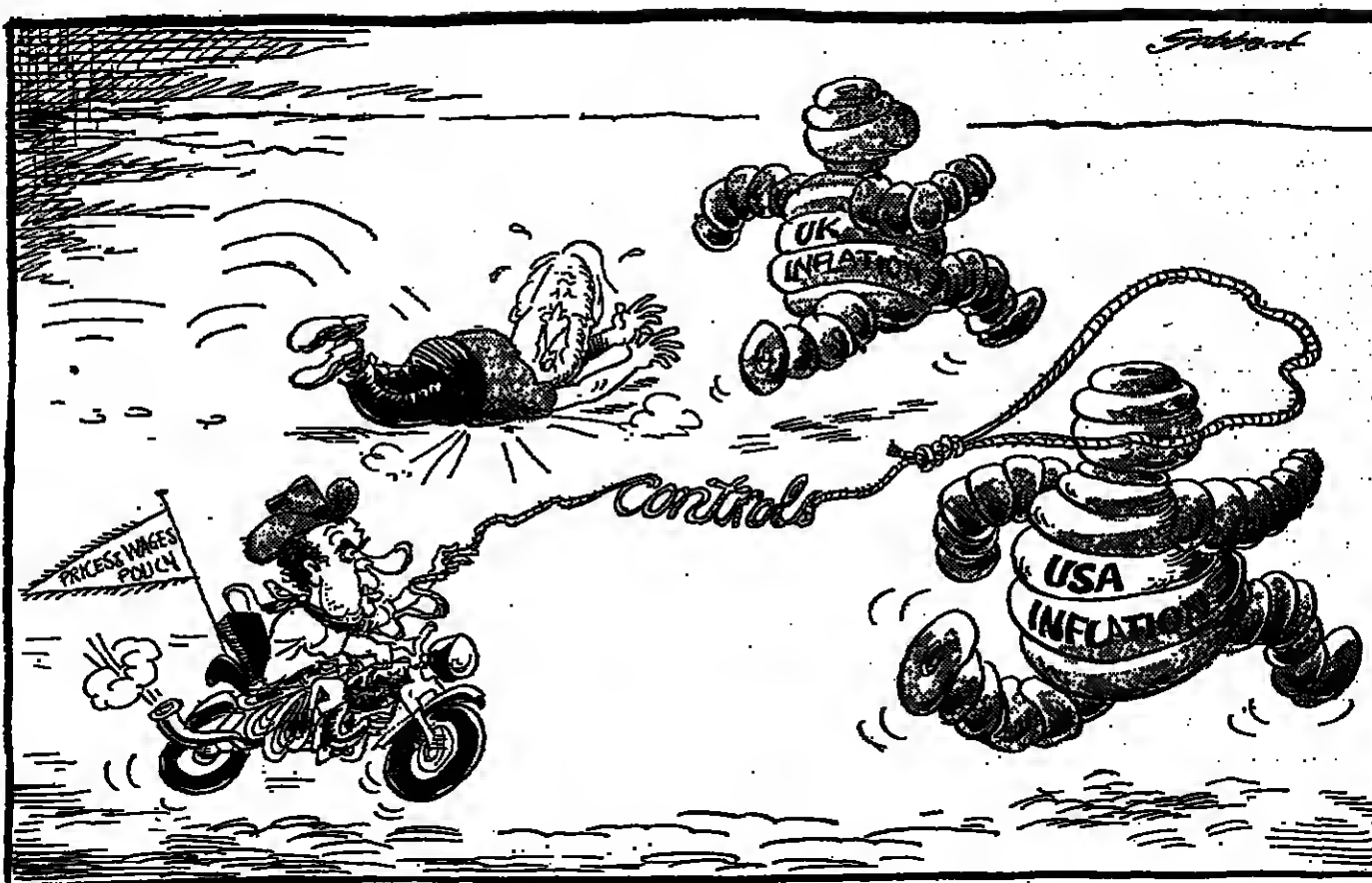
The commission rejected the claim that such investigations would constitute interference in "domestic affairs," noting that this conclusion was relevant to the United Nations consideration of the situation in East Pakistan, as well as "in cases of systematic racial discrimination, as in South Africa, Namibia, and Rhodesia."

The jurists called for an independent United Nations inquiry into alleged violations

of human rights in East Pakistan. They also urged the UN Security Council to "consider enforcement action against South Africa for its flagrant racial discrimination, which inevitably leads to violence and is a threat to peace."

Another resolution suggested that all foreign trade and financial operations in South Africa should be prohibited, and that "international aid should be given to 'refugees' from South Africa because of racial discrimination."

Participants in the conference included Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor, and an impressive list of other leading judges and Foreign Ministers.



## Call for black prelate

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG

Rome, October 8

A group of American black Roman Catholics told a high-ranking Vatican prelate today that the American bishops are not giving the true picture of their situation in the United States and that they would like to see a Negro bishop, preferably in Washington, which is nearly 70 per cent black.

Cardinal O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, has recently announced his retirement.

The delegation, four men and two women, were received by Archbishop Benelli, Assistant Secretary of State, for 30 minutes — an unusually long meeting, but this is the first one of its kind ever to be held in the Vatican. Father Lawrence Lucas, president of the American black clergy council, said they had to wait for the prelate because of the attitude of the white hierarchy there are few black vocations. "If a black priest gets involved in black problems, he gets into trouble with the hierarchy, and many are leaving the Church because of that," Father Lucas said.

## Regret

Brother Joseph Davis said that the American bishops had told Rome "lies about blacks being satisfied with their situation in the American Church." He said he felt that Archbishop Benelli had taken an interest in their case. The archbishop had said that he would try to arrange an audience of the Pope for them tomorrow.

Archbishop Byrne, of Minneapolis and St Paul, said later that he was personally regretted that there were few black priests in the United States. He also regretted that the American Indian did not play a greater role in the Catholic Church.

## Tunisian exile murdered

Omar Suheimy (33), a Tunisian political activist, was shot dead by a Tunisian soldier in Beirut on Thursday night. The Tunisian Embassy yesterday denied allegations that President Bourguiba's regime had engineered the murder.

A statement by the Iraqi Ba'ath Party had accused the Tunisian regime of wanting to prove that it was capable of liquidating "revolutionary and progressive elements."

## Ambition helps Nixon to take a rosy view

From HELLA PICK: New York, October 8

Mr Nixon's second-phase programme for the economy will probably increase the Administration's difficulties in persuading America's trading partners to make major sacrifices to help restore the US balance of payments.

The President, in his address last night, devoted only a few words to the international counterpart of his domestic programme to check inflation and deflate the economy. What little he did say appears, to say the least, over optimistic of not altogether misleading. Observers here suggest that it looks as if he is relaxing on the home front, while maintaining pressure abroad.

The President opened his remarks by saying that "on the international front, I am glad to report substantial progress in our campaign to create international monetary stability and to bring new fairness to world trade."

It is, of course, true that the US goal of allowing currencies to float has to a limited extent been achieved, and that the value of the dollar has fallen in the present wave of price controls. But the US has secured no assurance that it will achieve a revaluation of the yen, or the mark, on the scale it considers necessary, or that there will be a general realignment of currencies with the US agreement to raise the price of gold.

Nor has the US persuaded its trading partners to negotiate the removal of trade barriers. Quite the opposite. The US stands in the dock accused of unfair trading practices by imposing the 10 per cent import

surcharge. There was not the slightest suggestion that Mr Nixon plans to remove the surcharge, and no hint of the danger signals that a trade war might be triggered off by its retention.

Mr Nixon merely added that the nation welcomes foreign competition, but had a right to expect that America's trading partners would welcome US competition. He believes that the world has come to understand that America believed in free trade so long as it was fair trade.

Mr Nixon suggested that the long-term reforms of the international monetary system, now under discussion, were part of his efforts to turn the election year of 1972 into a watershed that could affect beneficially not only a generation, but a whole century. Obviously there is nothing like ambition for seeing one's trading partners, and the future, in a rosy light.

President Nixon not only left a lot unsaid in his plans for the domestic economy, but also in his remarks on the international reactions to his programme. The "New York Times" said today: "The permissiveness of Mr Nixon's domestic economic programme after the present wave of price controls ends does not square at all with the tone of extreme pressure that characterises the Administration's threats to America's trading partners in demanding that they make sacrifices to help ease the dollar crisis."

The Administration is undoubtedly maintaining its hard line towards its allies. All America's trading partners in GATT have been told this week that the US wants both a general discussion of

preferential trading agreements and specific discussion of the EEC trading policy. The US considers that it is the victim of unfair trading practices and wants a showdown next month, when the GATT council meets in Geneva. But in presenting its case to GATT this week the US omitted to note that GATT had only recently condemned America for imposing the per cent surcharge, and had called for the instant removal of this "illegal" duty.

On the monetary front, the immediate outlook is bleak. Treasury officials from the Group of Ten will be meeting in Paris in just over a week to take stock of the discussions at the International Monetary Fund meeting, as well as to try to agree on the extent of the turnaround in the US balance of payments deficit that is required to restore equilibrium. The US estimate of a turnaround of \$13,000 million is considered excessive by most countries.

Nobody expects much progress at these meetings towards a general realignment of currencies. It is too soon for that. Nor is there the slightest indication that America's trading partners are prepared to agree on the extent of the turnaround to allow currencies to float freely until market forces establish new levels.

All the reports reaching Washington from Europe, as well as Japan, suggest pessimism and unwillingness to fall in with the US attempt to persuade its partners into unpopular economic and monetary policies. This reaction will be strengthened by the relaxation of domestic constraints which President Nixon's second phase appears to signify.

## Connally gives hope on tariff

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 8

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Connally, said today there had been progress in meeting the Administration's conditions for lifting the 10 per cent import surcharge. He hinted that it could be removed within the next few days.

Mr Connally said he was not prepared to make any immediate announcement and noted at a press conference held to explain the Administration's new economic strategy that the atmosphere for negotiations was "merely good."

He said the new economic strategy was "merely good" and that the Administration's new wage-price controls announced by President Nixon. The unenthusiastic reaction of organised labour led him to stress that the wage and price boards set up to patrol the new freeze, though subject to the nominal control of the Administration's cost-of-living council, would, in fact, have almost total autonomy.

Mr Connally left many parts of the new stabilisation plan extremely vague. Though both the pay and price boards will be expected to work within the criteria of the 2 to 3 per cent inflation figure that the Administration has deemed the maximum acceptable, they will have almost total freedom to decide what wage increases and price rises are acceptable.

the next several months that he will see an elimination, either on a unilateral basis or through bilateral negotiations, of certain restrictions and trade barriers. It has never been a part of our objective in saving the international money problem to require a GATT type of agreement, but there are certain specific changes and corrections that, frankly, I think we can bring about in a very brief period of time."

Mr Connally deployed his considerable political skills to praise the merits of the Administration's new wage-price controls announced by President Nixon. The unenthusiastic reaction of organised labour led him to stress that the wage and price boards set up to patrol the new freeze, though subject to the nominal control of the Administration's cost-of-living council, would, in fact, have almost total autonomy.

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## Meir rebuke for Rogers

Tel-Aviv, October 8

Israel's Prime Minister, Mrs Meir, in remarks today, rebuked US Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, for saying that Israel alone would decide what was best for its security.

Mrs Meir was speaking in positions on the Golan Heights. She said: "Outsiders always given us advice on what is best for us but it would be better if they leave us to do that."

In his statement before UN General Assembly week, Mr Rogers outlined a proposal for an immediate Middle East settlement, a statement which was seen in Israel as a serious weakening of America's attitude towards Israel.

Officials said here that the proposal appeared to be a direct explicit undertaking by President Nixon to Meir. The United States abandoning the role of mediator and honest broker.

In a statement on Wednesday night, Mrs Meir rejected the proposal and raised questions about the prospects of American initiative in partial settlement to resolve the Suez Canal.

In her speech today, she did not refer directly to Mr Rogers' latest moves, but said that Israel's move towards present positions "some else" would determine the country's boundaries. "We would not necessarily meet the (security) requirements of the people of Israel."

In New York, Mr Rogers, in a speech, rebuked both Israel and Meir, and wanted an interim agreement. A meeting with the Egyptian Minister, Mr Riad, described as "a good, useful discussion in depth."

Mr Riad told reporters the meeting that they agreed to continue discussions towards an eventual permanent peace settlement. Reuter and UPI.

## Summit enlarged Community

From NORMAN CROSS

Bonn, October 8

The West German Chancellor, Herr Brandt, said today in favour of holding a summit conference "of the enlarged Common Market" in the first months of next year. He already spoken about the President Pompidou in Bonn and there was also agreement about calling an EEC conference.

Its purpose, said the Chancellor, who was speaking in Bremen, would be to further progress towards economic and currency union, bringing about closer cooperation.

Referring to the current situation, he said it was "able to deal with the problems of the European line as far as possible, since only then there be orderly conditions. These would be settlement with the States possible."

Herr Brandt said it was necessary to avoid a recession. He said the West German economy was cooling off and would continue to fight a European recession. He said the West German economy was cooling off and would continue to fight a European recession. He said the West German economy was cooling off and would continue to fight a European recession.

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## TELEVISION

AQUARIUS offers gossip David Niven and its first look at the sumptuous tented city awaiting the Persian jamboree (ITV, 10.40). Popov talks about the circus, plus action from the Moscow State's stars ("Wide World of Entertainment, BBC-2, 9.35). The "Trials of Life" repeat is the choirboys' entry contest (BBC-2, 8.5). Tony "Line-Up" Bilbow writes "Please Sir!" (ITV, 6.30).

**BBC-1**  
9.35 a.m. Square Two.  
10.00 The Big Game.  
10.30 Zorro.  
10.55 Monkeys Without Tails, by Dr John Napier.  
11.35 Weekend Weather.  
12.00 a.m. 5.10 p.m. Grandstand.  
12.5. 1.30 p.m. The Final of Piccadilly World Match Play Golf: 12.50 Football Preview: 1.10, 2.5 Baking-Rowe v. Betha: Racing from Ascot: 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.35 races: 2.35, 3.10 Horse of the Year Show: 4.40 Results.  
5.10 Partridge Family.  
5.35 News.  
5.45 Bruce Forsyth and the Generation Game with Cladagh Rodgers, Teddy Piero.  
6.30 Film: "She" with Ursula Andress, Peter Cushing, Bernard Cribbins.  
7.10 Harry Secombe Show.  
8.55 Frankie Howerd in Up Pompeii!  
9.25 News.  
9.35 Show Jumping: Horse of the Year Show — Ronson Trophy.

**ITV**  
**LONDON WEEKEND**  
10.55 a.m. RAC Road Report.  
11.00 Sesame Street.  
11.55 Out of Town.  
12.15 p.m. Stingray.  
12.45 News.  
12.50 World of Sport: 12.55 on the Ball: Racing from Ayr (1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 races) and York (1.45, 2.15, 2.45 races); 3.10 Cycling—Paris to Tours and Motoring — European Salon Car Championships: 3.45 Results, Scores: 3.45 Wrestling: 4.45 Results.  
5.00 U.F.O.  
5.35 News.  
6.00 The Comedians.  
6.30 Please Sir!  
7.00 Film: "Rio Brava" with John Wayne, Dean Martin.  
9.30 Hawaii Five-O: Cocan, part 1.

**BBC-2**  
10.25 Match of the Day: First Division match.  
11.25 Presenting Lena Martell.  
11.55 Weather.  
**WALES (As BBC-1 except):**  
5.45-6.30 Disc a Dawn: 10.25-11.25 Match of the Day: Welsh Fixture: 11.37 Weather, Close.  
**ENGLISH REGIONS:—11.57 p.m. Regional Weather, Close.**  
3.0-4.30 p.m. Saturday Cinema: "The Story of Seabiscuit," with Shirley Temple, Barry Fitzgerald.  
7.45 News, Sport.  
8.5 Trials of Life: part 2, Treble Chance.  
8.55 Search for the Nile: The Secret Fountains.  
9.35 Wide World of Entertainment: Moscow State Circus.  
10.25 Eyes in Gaza: part 4, 11.5 News.  
11.10 Film Night.  
11.40-1.0 a.m. Midnight Movie: "Cry Wolf," with Errol Flynn, Barbara Stanwyck.

## Today

Legend of Jesse James. 12.10 a.m. Reflection.  
**CHANNEL—12.45 p.m. News.**  
12.50 World of Sport. 5.0 U.F.O.  
5.35 News. 6.0 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 6.30 Please Sir!  
7.0 Film: "The Devil at Four O'Clock," with Spencer Tracy, Frank Sinatra. 9.25 Marty Feldman Comedy Machine. 10.30 News. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.40 Comedians. 12.15 a.m. Weather, Close.  
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هكذا من النجل

NORMAN CROSSLAND

## Letter from Bonn

HERR WILLY BRANDT, who has been showing a more than usual sensitivity towards criticism recently, has been hitting out at the anti-Government press. Some newspapers were missing press freedom, he said, and West Berlin papers had attacked the Four-Power agreement in such a way as to make West Berliners afraid.

These remarks were addressed principally to Herr Axel Springer, whose publications are engaged in a relentless campaign against the Ostpolitik. But the Chancellor has since offended many publishers and journalists who do not necessarily oppose his policies by making a much more loaded comment.

In a speech at a conference of the Social Workers' Union he referred to "desk-bound criminals" who kept their readers in ignorance of the real facts and at the same time whipped them into a frenzy of hostility. The phrase "desk-bound criminals" (Schreibtischkrieger) has hitherto always been used to describe those who worked out their strategy, Nazi crimes as opposed to those who physically carried them out. The Chancellor's remark was prompted by the incident in which a young right-wing extremist slapped his face in Munich a fortnight ago.

Herr Brandt was inferring that the inflammatory attacks of some papers had created the kind of atmosphere in which such an incident was possible. The editor of the newspaper "Christ und Welt", Herr Frank-Planitz, was questioned by the prosecutor for nearly six hours. Herr Ahlers is annoyed that journalists have been brought into the investigation, but his objections are said to have been overruled by Professor Horst Ehmke, the Minister who runs the Chancellor's office. After all Herr Ahlers has some experience of this kind of thing. In the "Spiegel" affair of 1962 the magazine "Der Spiegel" had published details of a NATO exercise which were held to be treasonable by the German government.

Journalists appear to have been living particularly dangerously in Bonn of late. As reported in the Guardian last week, the home and office of the exiled Greek journalist Basil Mathiopoulos was searched by police for explosives. Nothing was found. The basis for the warrant was that a visiting card of the journalist was found in the wallet of a suspected terrorist. Since then the police have searched a small weekend cottage in the Sauerland, rented by the Mathiopoulos family. Mathiopoulos has written to the prosecutor that he missed something. My old mother still lives in Athens. You'd better arrange for the colonels to check up there.

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Bonn and drafts of the Four-Power Berlin agreement.

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Of course the Germans have long recognised that their politicians lack humour. Every year the committee of the Aachen carnival makes an award to the politician who has effectively countered "an international award, and once went to Mr. Denis Healey. Apart from the lack of humour, party conferences here are very formal affairs. In Saarbrücken, delegates, journalists and guests sat munching bananas, pears and apples provided free of charge by the CDU, and there were always groups of people standing about and talking loudly in the hall while debates were in progress. Samples from two local breweries awaited the arrival of hotel guests, the Government of the Saarland had provided a folder of publicity material weighing several pounds, and on the last day of the conference everybody received two bottles of wine in return for a voucher.

The new CDU chairman, Rainer Barzel, does not appear to be a candidate for the Aachen award. After his election as chairman he rejected suggestions that he should celebrate, and instead went off to bed at ten o'clock. Before the conference he had been in retreat for several days working on his speech.

I HEAR that the mere mention of the name Harold Wilson is apt to give Willy Brandt indi-

gestion these days. To put it mildly, the Chancellor is annoyed by Mr. Wilson's rejection of the terms for British entry to the Common Market — terms which are regarded in Bonn as substantially the same as those demanded by the Labour Government. As one official put it to me this week: "Brandt now sees no alternative but to cooperate more closely with the 'conservatives' — and this is hard, for the Chancellor has always dreamed of a Social Democratic Europe."

The Germans are particularly put out by the Labour Party's attitude because they were frequently accused by Labour politicians and by British newspapers of not doing enough to get Britain in. During a visit to Bonn in February, 1969, Mr. Wilson told the then Chancellor, Dr. Kiesinger, that the British Government saw no alternative to British entry to the Common Market. Its application was the result of a political decision and could not be revoked in November of the same year the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Stewart, said here he was convinced that Bonn was doing all in its power to support Britain's entry.

Mr. Wilson would not deny that Herr Brandt played an important rôle in persuading President Pompidou to open negotiations when he did. Not that Mr. Heath is heading the Federal Government's list of favourite allies at the moment.

His expulsion of the spies is not designed to help the Ostpolitik.

THE SOVIET Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. Valentin Falin, is negotiating the purchase of what the estate agents rightly call a luxury villa in the very best part of Bad Godesberg. The lease on his present residence, down by the Rhine and at the end of the year. The villa has 700 square metres of living space, 8,000 square metres of garden, a swimming pool ("not two as previously reported," says the local paper), and a sauna bath. Most of the embassy staff are now housed in a newly built block of flats in the busy main road, which has been bought by the Soviet Government. A new embassy is to be built on a plot of land near by.

THE TOLL of the beer festival in Munich: 192 people had to be carried away senselessly drunk; 11 pickpockets were arrested; 1,200 beer mugs stolen; three people were seriously injured on a fairground attraction; five people were arrested for committing grievous bodily harm by stabbing; 12 Red Cross were called to help 4,285 times; 500 keys were handed into the lost property office; 150 purses, 60 pairs of glasses and 42 umbrellas. Total beer consumption — 840,000 gallons.

Mr. Pompidou said yesterday that European countries should avoid "absurd competition" and work together to lessen pollution from motor traffic.

The French head of state was speaking after touring the Paris motor show. Competition in research could only result in increased prices, he said.

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## Kosygin tightens Algerian links

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, completed the first half of the Arab world section of Moscow's diplomatic offensive when he flew from Algiers to Rabat yesterday after a five-day visit. If the talks between Mr. Kosygin and President Boumedienne have kept Soviet-Algerian relations on their present firm basis, then the visit has been successful. It will have ensured that Algeria, one of the more militant third world nations, is not subject to the flux in world politics induced by the announcement of President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The sturdiest aspect of relations lies in economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The links are considerable. Algeria is Moscow's second largest African trading partner after Egypt. Trade has risen from 22.2 million roubles in 1966 to 118.3 million roubles last year. President Boumedienne went out of his way to take Mr. Kosygin to the eastern port of Annaba to inspect the \$126.3 million iron and steel complex opened in 1969 and built with aid from the Soviet Union.

On the last full day of the visit, Mr. Kosygin was taken to see another Soviet-aided project, the National Hydro-carbon Institute. The Soviet Union has also continued to maintain its role in Algeria. Of particular interest in the talks must have been the question of Soviet participation in the second half of the 1970 to 1973 development plan.

The political talks must have been more complicated. It was not the first time the leaders have met. Boumedienne visited Moscow in 1965 and 1967 and President Podgorny visited Algeria in 1969.

Algeria is now somewhat closely aligned with the Soviet Union than it was during the period of Ben Bella's pres-

idency and the first years of Boumedienne's control. The separation has come from the difficulties of practical working together after the early more vocal stage.

Algeria's nationalism and concern for its sovereignty has contributed towards keeping the Soviet Union at respectable arms' length. Soviet naval vessels may be permitted to take on water at Algiers el Kheir as a matter of courtesy but not as a right or under a treaty.

Mr. Kosygin's visit comes at a time when the USSR is still feeling psychologically sensitive and vulnerable in the Arab world. The accusations of interference through the attempted coup in Sudan, the executions of Communists on the orders of President Numeiri, and the anti-Communist tirade of the Federation of Arab Republics of Egypt, Syria, and Libya, have left the Soviet Union uncertain of itself. This was reflected in a speech by Kosygin at a dinner in Algeria where he said the enemies of Arab-Soviet friendship were spreading lies about Soviet expansionism.

"It is clear that they are counting on the fact that the Arabs always mistrusted the countries which were dominant in that region. Now they want to arouse the same distrust towards the Soviet Union by painting its foreign policy in the Middle East with objectives which are foreign to it."

What Mr. Kosygin was seeking was reassurance. The executions in the Sudan beside which Egypt stood, but which the Algerian press criticised heavily, have given the lie to a fallacy curiously prevalent even among the Arab States — that if relations with Egypt are good then the rest of the Arab world will follow. Moscow has realised the need for another friendly centre. Algeria presents the most stable alternative for strengthening the foundations of friendship.



A demonstrator waiting for Emperor Hirohito outside the Huisten Bosch Palace

## Missile cast at Emperor

The Hague, October 8. An unidentified man threw an object at the car carrying Emperor Hirohito of Japan from Rotterdam to the Hague today, smashing a hole in the windscreen. A police spokesman who said he was unable to give details of the incident, said the man who threw the object, probably a stone, escaped.

The incident occurred in Rijswijk, a suburb of The Hague, as the 70-year-old Emperor and Empress Nagako

were being driven in a Dutch court car after visiting the Euro-mast at Rotterdam. The car stopped for a short time and then continued its journey. Japanese Embassy spokesmen were unable to say immediately whether the Emperor or Empress had been injured, but a Dutch reporter who saw the incident said neither was harmed.

The Emperor, who arrived in Holland today amid intense security precautions and a com-

plete lack of ceremonial, is not impressed by protests in various countries against his tour. The Emperor's Grand Master of Ceremonies gave this reply to journalists who asked him to comment on hostile Dutch press and television comments on the Emperor's two-day private visit to Holland, and on allegations that the Emperor had been personally responsible for the conduct of the Pacific war and the maltreatment of allied prisoners. —UPI and Reuter.

## Turkish Premier to stay

From SAM COHEN

Istanbul, October 8. The Turkish Prime Minister, Dr. Erim, has decided not to resign, thus averting a serious political crisis. He is reported to have informed President Sunay of his decision after talking to a number of political and military leaders.

Dr. Erim has ignored the Justice Party's threat to pull its Ministers out of the Government and has opted to stay in office by making some minor Cabinet changes. He is also reported to have made up his mind not to seek a vote of confidence from Parliament and to avoid any other act that could turn the recent controversy with the Justice Party into an explosive political issue.

Only three Justice Party Ministers — Minister of Tourism, Mr. Erol Akgal, the Minister of State, Mr. Dogan Kitapci, and the Minister of Customs and Monopoly, Mr. Haydar Ozalp — have submitted their resignations. The other two Justice Party Ministers in the Cabinet are expected to defy their party decision and stay at their posts.

Dr. Erim's cool action not only avoids a new crisis in Turkey but also removes fears of a direct army takeover. Both the military commanders and the leaders of the major political parties have strongly advocated restraint to prevent such a political explosion.

## Pompidou call on pollution

President Pompidou said yesterday that European countries should avoid "absurd competition" and work together to lessen pollution from motor traffic.

The French head of state was speaking after touring the Paris motor show. Competition in research could only result in increased prices, he said.

## Aid fails to buy Hanoi

By JONATHAN STEELE

The Soviet President, Mr. Podgorny, left Hanoi yesterday after a six-day visit which produced no new military and economic aid agreement for North Vietnam. But although the visit was designed to align Hanoi more closely with Moscow there is no indication that the North Vietnamese are abandoning their neutrality in the Sino-Soviet dispute in return for increased Soviet help. Ten days ago, the Chinese Deputy Premier was also in Hanoi to sign a new agreement.

Throughout the visit, the Soviet press and radio have been giving it priority in the hope of exploiting Hanoi's unhappiness over Peking's criticism of Mr. Nixon. One Moscow commentator broadcasted to China expressed "regret" that China had not joined in supporting the Vietnamese people's anti-imperialist struggle.

More subtly in speeches in Hanoi, President Podgorny told his hosts that his country and theirs stood under the same banner in the fight against revisionism and dogmatism. Le Duan, first secretary of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, emphasised in his speeches that the country receives "fraternal cooperation from the Soviet Union, China, and other Socialist countries. In an oblique reference to Mr. Nixon's policy towards China, he added: "Since Nixon came to power the US aggressors have proved even more obdurate and crafty. They have sought every way and means to exterminate themselves from defeat."

In a final communiqué, which had been agreed before President Podgorny drove past tens of thousands of cheering people to the airport, the two countries demanded the total withdrawal of both sides from Indo-China, and said they fully supported the Chinese position over Taiwan.

No details of the economic agreement were published.

## TELEVISION

Y WELDON writes the first of a hopeful drama on life in the Edwardian servants' quarters, daily cast with Pauline Collins, Angela Baddeley the fore ("Upstairs, Downstairs," ITV, 10.15). er, Parkinson's back, if you liked his sort of thing Parkinson, "BBC-1, 11.10). Ricci plays Paganini with the NPO in the first of two on the virtuoso Music on 2, "BBC-2, 8.30). Joe Meia plays Lear, nonsense poet in an "Omibus" view of his (BBC-1, 10.10).

BBC-1  
m. Nai Zindagi Naya  
Wie Bitte?  
0.25 Zarabanda.  
Seeing and Believing: The  
Fact and Fiction: part 2,  
8 John.  
on Windows on the Brain:  
13.50 p.m. Condit at  
rk: Reshaping Industrial  
ations, part 2.  
Farming.  
The Gap: Religion.  
Made in Britain: Butterfly  
sness.  
Going for a Song.  
Basil Brush Show.  
Ken Dodd and the Diddy-  
Lund and Hardy.  
Film Comedy: "The  
uch Hare" with Terence  
rgan, Peggy Cummins,  
il Cusack.  
Silver Sword.  
The Countryman.  
News: Weather.  
Chance to Meet: Father  
igh Bishop.  
Songs of Praise: Darling-  
0 Street Methodist, Wolver-  
mpton.  
Macromore and Wise  
Film: "Stolen Life," with  
tta Davis, Glenn Ford,  
ane Clark.  
News.  
0. Omibus: Edward Lear's  
ork and life.  
0 Parkinson.  
15 Weather.

WALLES (Ac BBC-1 except)  
2.45 p.m. Owen MD. 3.45 Rugby  
Union: Swansea v. Llanelli.  
4.30-5.15 Star Trek. 6.55-7.25  
Dechran Canu, Dechrau Canol.  
10.10 Thomas Gwynn Jones.  
11.0-11.10 Stephen Roberts.  
11.15-11.30 Robert Scherb. 11.57  
Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS—11.57  
p.m. Regional Weather, Close.

BBC-2  
10.35 a.m.—12.30 p.m. Open  
University: 10.35 Social  
Sciences 34; 11.5 Science 35;  
11.55 Mathematics 34; 12.5  
Arts 33.  
7.0 News, Weather.  
7.25 World About Us: The  
New Forest.  
8.15 For the Nation: Two  
Paintings by Adam Elsheimer,  
National Gallery of Scotland,  
Edinburgh.  
8.30 Music on 2: Ruggiero  
Ricci plays Nicolo Paganini.  
9.25 Eyes in Gaza: Part 5.  
10.10 Rowan and Martin.  
Laugh-In.  
11.0 News.  
11.5 One Man's Week: Derek  
Cooper.  
11.55 Close.

ITV  
LONDON WEEKEND  
10.35 a.m. Jobs in the House  
and Garden: Garden Layout.  
11.0 Gardening: St Teresa's,  
Dartington.  
12.5 a.m. Art for All: Narrative  
Art.  
12.30 Rules of the Game:  
Badminton and Squash.  
1.0 Cartoon.  
1.15 Captain Scarlet.

## Sunday

1.45 Survival: "Between Two  
Oceans."  
2.15 Match — Highlights  
from three League matches.  
3.15 Sunday Western: "The  
Fastest Gun Alive," with  
Glenn Ford, Jeanne Crain.  
4.45 Golden Shot.  
5.15 Flaxton Boys.  
6.5 News.  
6.15 Seven Days.  
6.55 Save St Paul's: Appeal by  
the Lord Mayor of London.  
7.0 Stars on Sunday.  
7.25 On the Buses.  
7.55 Film: "Cat on a Hot Tin  
Roof," with Elizabeth Taylor,  
Paul Newman, Burl Ives.  
9.55 Police 5.  
10.0 News.  
10.15 Sunday Night Theatre:  
Upstairs, Downstairs, "An  
Trial," with Angela Baddeley,  
Pauline Collins, Rachel  
Gurney.  
11.15 Robert Kee interviews Dr  
Roy Strong, director, National  
Portrait Gallery.  
11.45 Magazine Editors: Laurie  
Purden.

ANGLIA—11.0 a.m. Parish  
Mass 12.05 p.m. Art for All.  
12.30 Rules of the Game, 12.55  
Jobs in the House and Garden.  
1.45 Weather. 1.55 Farming  
News. 2.0 Big Man. 2.0 Film:  
"Something to Live For," with  
Ray Milland, Joan Fontaine.  
4.25 Date with Danton. 4.45  
Golden Shot. 5.35 Flaxton Boys.  
5.55 News. 6.15 Seven Days.  
6.55 Appeal: St Paul's Cathedral.  
7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 On  
the Buses. 7.55 Film: "The  
Stranger in My Arms," with  
Julia Mays, John Charleson.  
4.25 Southern News. 4.40 Golden  
Shot. 5.35 Flaxton Boys. 6.55  
News. 6.55 Seven Days. 6.55  
Appeal: St Paul's Cathedral.  
7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 On  
the Buses. 7.55 Film: "The  
Stranger in My Arms." 11.15  
Theatre: "On Trial." 11.15  
Reduction.

CHANNEL—11.0 a.m. Parish  
Mass 12.05-12.30 p.m. Art for All.  
1.35 Weather. 1.55 Farming  
News. 2.0 Big Man. 2.0 Film:  
"Something to Live For," with  
Ray Milland, Joan Fontaine.  
4.25 Date with Danton. 4.45  
Golden Shot. 5.35 Flaxton Boys.  
5.55 News. 6.15 Seven Days.  
6.55 Appeal: St Paul's Cathedral.  
7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 On  
the Buses. 7.55 Film: "The  
Stranger in My Arms." 11.15  
Theatre: "On Trial." 11.15  
Reduction.

Theatre: "On Trial." 11.15  
Smith Family. 11.40 Epilogue.  
MIDLANDS (ATV)—11.0 a.m.  
Parish Mass. 12.05 p.m. Art for  
All. 12.30 Rules of the Game.  
1.45 Jobs in the House and Garden.  
1.55 Tomorrow's Horoscope.  
1.45 People to People:  
Switzerland. 2.15 Soccer.  
2.15 Film: "Trio," with Ann  
Crawford, Kathleen Harrison,  
Nigel Patrick, Jeao Simmons.  
3.45 News. 4.0 Southern News.  
4.25 Jamie. 6.5 News.  
6.15 Seven Days. 6.55 Appeal:  
St Paul's Cathedral. 7.0 Stars  
on Sunday. 7.25 On the Buses.  
7.55 Film: "Cat on a Hot Tin  
Roof," with Elizabeth Taylor,  
Paul Newman, Burl Ives. 9.50  
Foyes. 10.0 News. 10.15 Sun-  
day Night Theatre: "On Trial."  
11.15 Danger Man.

NORTHERN (Grande)—11.0  
a.m. Parish Mass. 12.05 p.m. Art  
for All. 12.30 Rules of the Game.  
1.45 Jobs in the House and Garden.  
1.55 All Our Yesterdays.  
1.55 Football. 2.50 Cartoon. 3.0  
Film: "Forever Female," with  
William Holden, Ginger Rogers.  
4.40 Golden Shot. 5.35 Flaxton  
Boys. 6.5 News. 6.55 Seven  
Days. 6.55 Appeal: St Paul's  
Cathedral. 7.0 Stars on Sunday.  
7.25 On the Buses. 7.55 Film:  
"Boys Night Out," with  
James Garner, Tony Randall,  
Kim Novak. 10.0 News. 10.15  
Sunday Night Theatre: "On  
Trial." 11.15 Stages of Justice.  
11.40 Close.

SOUTHERN—11.0 a.m. Parish  
Mass. 12.05 p.m. Regional Weather.  
12.30 Farm Progress. 12.50  
Rules of the Game. 1.45 Jobs  
in the House and Garden. 1.50  
Art for All. 1.50 Country Visit.  
2.0 Big Match. 2.0 Film:  
"Stranger in My Arms," with  
Julia Mays, John Charleson.  
4.25 Southern News. 4.40 Golden  
Shot. 5.35 Flaxton Boys. 6.55  
News. 6.55 Seven Days. 6.55  
Appeal: St Paul's Cathedral.  
7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 On  
the Buses. 7.55 Film: "The  
Stranger in My Arms." 11.15  
Theatre: "On Trial." 11.15  
Reduction.

WEST & WALES (RTV)—  
11.0 a.m. Parish Mass. 12.5

p.m. Art for All. 12.30 Rules of  
the Game. 1.45 Jobs in the  
House and Garden. 1.45 Survival.  
2.15 Big Match. 3.10 Film:  
"Cash on Demand," with  
Peter Cushing, Anne Moore.  
4.45 Golden Shot. 5.35 Flaxton  
Boys. 6.5 News. 6.55 Seven  
Days. 6.55 Appeal: St Paul's  
Cathedral. 7.0 Stars on Sunday.  
7.25 On the Buses. 7.55 Film:  
"Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," with  
Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman.  
9.50 News. 10.0 Southern News.  
10.15 Sunday Night Theatre: "On  
Trial." 11.15 Seaway. 12.10  
a.m. Weather, Close.

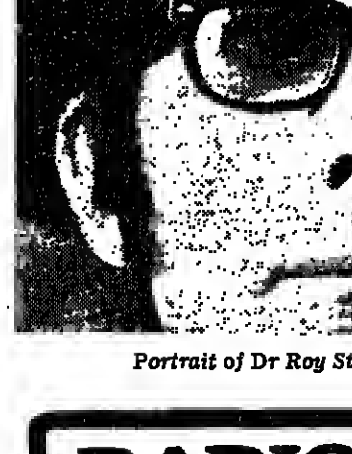
BTW WALES (as above  
except)—12.5 p.m. Dan Syw.  
12.40 O'r Wags. 12.55 Hyd  
Eithaf y Ddaer? 1.25-1.45  
Interlude.

WESTWARD.—11.0 a.m.  
Parish Mass. 12.05 p.m. Art for  
All. 12.30 Rules of the Game.  
1.45 Jobs in the House and Garden.  
1.55 Master Chefs 2:  
Spain—Zaragoza. 1.55 Farm and  
Country News. 2.0 Big Match.  
3.0 Film: "Something to Live  
For," with Ray Milland, Joan  
Fontaine. 4.45 Date with Danton.  
4.45 Golden Shot. 5.35  
Flaxton Boys. 6.5 News. 6.55  
Seven Days. 6.55 Appeal: St  
Paul's Cathedral. 7.0 Stars on  
Sunday. 7.25 On the Buses.  
7.55 Film: "The Fiends," with  
Simone Signoret, Vera Cloutot.  
10.0 News. 10.15 Sunday Night  
Theatre: "On Trial." 11.15  
Smith Family. 11.40 Faith for  
Life.

YORKSHIRE.—11.0 a.m.  
Parish Mass. 12.05 p.m. Art for  
All. 12.30 Rules of the Game.  
1.45 Jobs in the House and Garden.  
1.55 Farming Outlook. 2.20  
Soccer. 3.15 Film: "Escape by  
Night," with Bonar Colleano,  
Sidney James. 4.45 Golden  
Shot. 5.35 Flaxton Boys. 6.5  
News. 6.55 Seven Days. 6.55  
Appeal: St Paul's Cathedral.  
7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 On  
the Buses. 7.55 Film: "The  
Chase," with Marlon Brando,  
Jane Fonda. 10.0 News. 10.15  
Film (continued). 10.35 Sun-  
day Night Theatre: "On Trial."  
11.15 Gardens. 12.35 a.m.  
Weather, Close.

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Parish Mass. 12.05 p.m. Art for  
All. 12.30 Rules of the Game.  
1.45 Jobs in the House and Garden.  
1.55 Master Chefs 2:  
Spain—Zaragoza. 1.55 Farm and  
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3.0 Film: "Something to Live  
For," with Ray Milland, Joan  
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Seven Days. 6.55 Appeal: St  
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Theatre: "On Trial." 11.15  
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the Buses. 7.55 Film: "The  
Chase," with Marlon Brando,  
Jane Fonda. 10.0 News. 10.15  
Film (continued). 10.35 Sun-  
day Night Theatre: "On Trial."  
11.15 Gardens. 12.35 a.m.  
Weather, Close.



Portrait of Dr Roy Strong: ITV, 11.15 p.m.

## RADIO

RADIO 2 1,500m.: VHF  
News: 7.0 a.m., 7.30, 8.0, 8.30,  
9.0, 9.30, 10.0, 11.0, 12.00 noon,  
1.0 p.m., 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 5.30, 7.0,  
8.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.00 midnight, 1.0  
a.m., 2.0.  
5.55 a.m. First Day of the  
Week. 7.0 News. 7.30 Barry  
Aldis. 8.30 Dudley Savage: As  
Prescribed. 8.30 Music for Sun-  
day with Denis Bryson. 9.2 Ed  
Shearman. 10.0 News. 10.30  
Melodies for You. 11.30 People's  
Service: American Church, Bad  
Godesburg. 11.55 Good Evening  
with Johnnie Walker. 12.00  
Favourites. 2.20 Jimmy Tarbuck.  
2.30 Just the Job. 2.30 Semprini:  
Radio Music Festival. 3.0 Year in  
Song. 3.15. 5.0. 6.0. 6.15. 7.0. 7.15.  
Pick of the Pops. 7.30 Sing Some-  
thing Simple. 8.00 Grand Hotel.  
8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 8.45. 9.00.  
Regis. 9.20 Your 100 Best Tunes:  
Alan Keith. 10.20 Folk on the  
Road. 11.0 Peter Clayton's jazz  
notes. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15.  
VHF 11.35. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30.  
12.45. 1.0. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.0.  
Ride 2.2 Close.

RADIO 1 247m.  
News: 7.0 a.m., 7.30, 8.0, 8.30,  
9.0, 9.30, 10.0, 11.0, 12.00 noon,  
1.0 p.m., 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 5.30, 7.0,  
8.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.00 midnight, 1.0  
a.m., 2.0.  
6.55-8.0 a.m. Radio 2. 8.3  
Barry Aldis. 9.2 Ed Shearman.  
9.30. 10.0. 10.30. 11.0. 11.30.  
12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.0.  
1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.0. 2.15.  
2.30. 2.45. 3.0. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45.  
3.55. 4.0. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 4.55.  
5.0. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 5.55. 6.0.  
6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 6.55. 7.0. 7.15.  
7.30. 7.45. 7.55. 8.0. 8.15. 8.30.  
8.45. 8.55. 9.0. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45.  
9.55. 10.0. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45.  
10.55. 11.0. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45.  
11.55. 12.0. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45.  
12.55. 1.0. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 1.55.  
2.0. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 2.55. 3.0.  
3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 3.55. 4.0. 4.15.  
4.30. 4.45. 4







# More vigilantes in Belfast streets







# Life sentence 'an empty threat'

Judges should have unfettered power to impose long prison sentences for murder just as they can for manslaughter, a group of Conservatives proposed yesterday.

They argue in a Conservative Political Centre pamphlet, "Crime and Punishment," that abolition of the death penalty has left a dangerous vacuum which life imprisonment has failed to fill.

"Life imprisonment is no more than a false name, as it does not mean what it says; it is an empty threat, as it rarely lasts more than 9½ years—a weak sanction as it too easily gives rise to hope for an early release."

The eight Conservatives—five of them MPs and all but two of them lawyers—sidestep the hanging arguments but describe life imprisonment as an absurd anomaly.

"The obvious and sensible solution is to give judges the same unfettered power to punish for murder as they still have for manslaughter," they say. "That would at least go some way towards matching murder, the gravest of all crimes with, in proper cases, the gravest of all punishments."

The committee was set up by Lord Hallam, the Lord Chancellor, while the Conservatives were still in opposition. But by this recommendation, the pamphlet has pre-empted the deliberations of the Criminal Law Revision Committee, which was asked by the last Government to study the merits of fixed and life sentences.

But the Conservatives, under the chairmanship of Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP for South Fylde, Mr William Deedes, MP for Asford, Mr Norman Fowler, MP for South

Nottingham, Mr Michael Havers, QC, MP for Wimbledon, Mr Victor Lissack, a solicitor, Mr Ernie Money, a barrister and MP for Ipswich, and Mr Alec Samuels, of Southampton University, believes the situation to be urgent.

The Government cannot afford to delay taking steps to prepare the way for a fundamental reform of our present system, they say. "It is at the moment in a disturbing state. All would agree on the importance of catching a criminal. The equal importance of deciding what ought to be done with the criminal when he is caught should be recognised by early legislation."

Lady Wootton and her sub-committee of the Advisory Council on the Penal System, made recommendations on non-custodial and semi-

custodial penalties in June of last year, and Lord Windlesham, Minister of State at the Home Office, has promised to incorporate some of them in legislation in the next session of Parliament.

Now this committee has made recommendations along the same lines. For its members say: "It seems that too many men and women are being sent unnecessarily to prison. All too often, bail is refused when it could be granted with safety." They recommend that clear principles should be set out on which bail can be refused.

The committee criticises the courts for imposing suspended sentences carelessly. They believe that all non-custodial sentences should be considered before the suspended sentence, and suggest a few themselves. Magistrates should be able to impose much heavier fines, and

criminals should pay reparations to their victims.

The committee also believes that fines should be coupled with probation orders, although they admit that the probation officers they questioned did not want to become debt collectors, too.

They also back the Wootton report in its call for community services instead of prison. "The ordinary prison system is a hopeless waste of time and resources for people like alcoholics, drug addicts, and the mentally disturbed," they say. They suggest, instead, the building of treatment institutions and residential and non-residential rehabilitation centres.

"Crisis in Crime and Punishment," Conservative Political Centre, 20p.

Christine Eade

## Hain to go for trial

The chairman of the Young Liberals, Mr Peter Hain, was yesterday committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court by the Bow Street magistrate, Mr Evelyn Russell. A private summons had alleged conspiracy to disrupt sports events involving South African teams in Britain. Mr Hain was allowed bail of £100.

The magistrate found that there was a case to answer on four of five summonses alleging that Hain had conspired to disrupt the 1969-70 South African rugby tour of Britain, the 1969 tour by the Willie Isaacs cricket team, and the 1969 Davis Cup matches between Britain and South Africa, and also to cause the cancellation of the South African cricket tour last year.

He discharged the fifth summons against Hain, of conspiring to disrupt this year's Wimbledon tennis championships, "as in my view, it is not supported by the evidence."

Mr Hain was granted legal aid. His defence counsel, Mr Brian Capstick said he pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence. Reporting restrictions on the case were lifted.

The summonses against Mr Hain (21), of Fawe Park Road, Putney, London, were brought privately by barrister, Mr Francis Bennion, of Farleigh, Surrey.

### \$23,000 will

Air Chief Marshal Sir William Elliott, who died in June, aged 75, left £24,449 gross (£23,569 net, duty £883). His wife, Lady Elizabeth Elliott, who died in February, left £59,353 gross (£59,691 net, duty £12,593) in her will, also published yesterday.

## Migrant Bill protest

TWENTY-NINE peers yesterday put their names to a protest against the aims of the Immigration Bill, which is to be debated in the Lords on Monday.

A statement released by the Joint Committee against Racism said the peers regarded the Bill with bitter hostility. "It is likely to increase racial prejudice and friction, and we urge its withdrawal," the statement added.

The Bill was unnecessary because immigration was already strictly controlled; and harmful because the racial clause made it appear that, in most cases, white immigrants would be welcome in Britain while coloured would not.

The statement went on: "It would increase feelings of insecurity among coloured people already here, since any policeman can search them, enter and search their homes, and arrest them on suspicion that they are here illegally."

"We are particularly opposed to the proposal that all immigrants should register with the police—so are the police authorities themselves."

The peers also objected to proposals that new immigrants should be tied to one job, and that they could be deported if they had serious mental illness.

Liberation, which incorporates the Movement for Colonial Freedom and the Committee of Trade Unionists for Race Relations, will be staging a demonstration against the Bill in Hyde Park tomorrow.

## Evens in world chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

Fischer and Petrosian drew the third game of their world chess championship final eliminator in Buenos Aires in 35 moves when Petrosian inadvertently repeated moves in a favourable position.

Petrosian had only three minutes left to reach the control at move 40, and was trying to gain time on the clock when he allowed the same position to occur for a third time.

Fischer then announced to the referee, Lothar Schmid of West Germany, that he would play 34 Qx2 to prove the repetition, and Petrosian conceded the draw.

Fischer's play in the third game, given below, looks spotty and unconvincing after his drastic defeat in the second game. Russian commentators, who claimed that Petrosian's strategy would be to contain Fischer's initial burst and then play on the American's suspect nerves as the match built up to a climax, will so far be well satisfied.

White: Fischer (United States). Black: Petrosian (Soviet Union).

1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. N-K3 N-K3  
3. P-B3 P-B3  
4. P-K3 P-K3  
5. P-Q3 P-Q3  
6. P-Q4 P-Q4  
7. P-Q5 P-Q5  
8. P-Q6 P-Q6  
9. P-Q7 P-Q7  
10. P-Q8 P-Q8  
11. P-Q9 P-Q9  
12. P-Q10 P-Q10  
13. P-Q11 P-Q11  
14. P-Q12 P-Q12  
15. P-Q13 P-Q13  
16. P-Q14 P-Q14  
17. P-Q15 P-Q15  
18. P-Q16 P-Q16  
19. P-Q17 P-Q17  
20. P-Q18 P-Q18  
21. P-Q19 P-Q19  
22. P-Q20 P-Q20  
23. P-Q21 P-Q21  
24. P-Q22 P-Q22  
25. P-Q23 P-Q23  
26. P-Q24 P-Q24  
27. P-Q25 P-Q25  
28. P-Q26 P-Q26  
29. P-Q27 P-Q27  
30. P-Q28 P-Q28  
31. P-Q29 P-Q29  
32. P-Q30 P-Q30  
33. P-Q31 P-Q31  
34. P-Q32 P-Q32  
35. P-Q33 P-Q33

The match score in the 12-game series is now Fischer 14, Petrosian 14, with the fourth game scheduled for Tuesday.

### No to Market

Eighty-three per cent of readers who took part in a Common Market poll organised by a Portsmouth evening newspaper were overwhelmingly against membership on the terms negotiated. The paper has consistently advocated that Britain should join.

## JPs given reasons for ban

By DAVID GRAY

Activity in politics is not a bar to appointment to the Bench, but MPs and their agents cannot be magistrates in their own constituencies "because they are peculiarly vulnerable to political pressure in difficult decisions."

This was the view of Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, in his presidential address to the Magistrates' Association in London yesterday.

MPs were sensitive to their popularity and there was always the danger that they might use the prestige of the Bench for political advantage.

"Even if none of these dangers actually existed or never actually affected decisions, I am sure that in difficult cases disappointed litigants would think they had done so."

He said that there had been a good deal of confusion over the rule. There was a case for abolishing it, but relating it to his own experience he felt that

he would not have been such an effective MP in the 13 years that he had represented Oxford City or in his seven years in Marylebone if he had been a magistrate in those areas at the same time.

"Could I honestly say that, had a difficult case come up, I would never have allowed my own unpopularity to enter my mind, say in a hard housing case or, where an exemplary sentence seemed indicated?"

"And how about my surgery and correspondence, to both of which my agent had, or could have had, access? A sizeable number of my visitors and correspondents had business in the courts and sometimes both sides wrote to me or came to see me about the same case."

If he had tried to combine the roles of local MP and JP he might not have convinced unsuccessful litigants and local newspapers—and certainly not the Oxford or Marylebone Labour, Liberal, or Communist organisations—that it was a

good thing for him to be on the Bench.

On the question of relations between JPs and the press, he told the magistrates: "So long as you do not find your private home invaded or your personal privacy intruded upon (which I am sure no responsible journalist would do), do not treat the press as your enemy."

"What goes on in court is public property, and it is not merely their right but their duty to report, and it is their right and very often their duty to comment. Private justice is very often a denial of justice."

### Sentence fear

If sentences were too severe, a court of appeal could put them right, Lord Hailsham said, but the same was not true of undue lenience. A court or a judge could do a great deal of harm if his general pattern of sentencing was too low.

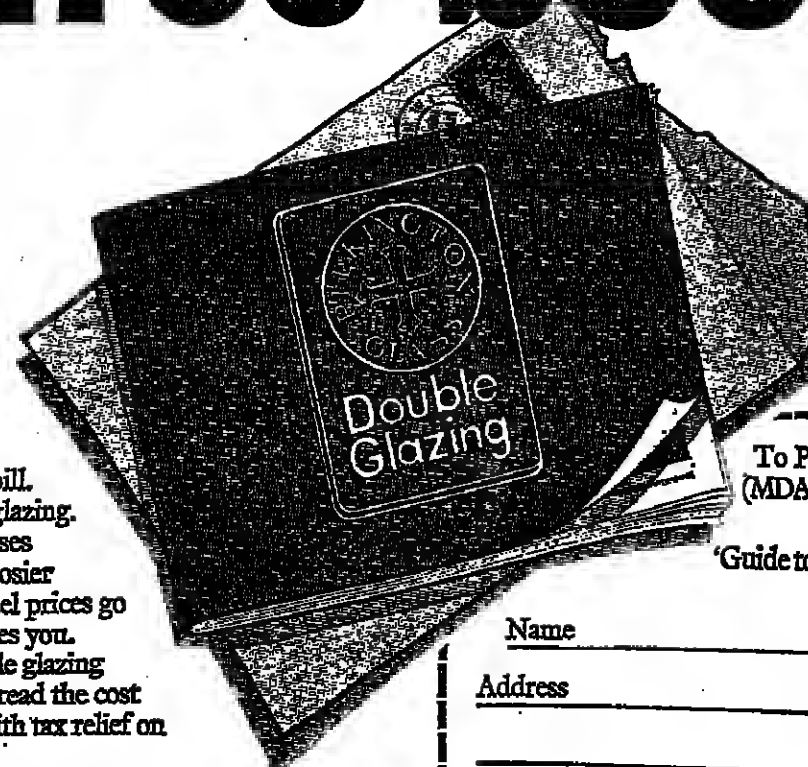
In particular, he drew attention to the level of fines on people who deliberately avoided

paying for TV and motor licences. The maximum penalty for TV licence evasion had been raised recently from £10 to £50 and that for motor vehicle evasion had been increased from three times to five times that of the annual licence applicable to the particular vehicle.

"Yet it does not seem that the increases in these maximum penalties are being reflected effectively by the courts. For example, the average fine for not having a wireless licence is now £9 and there are even courts where fines are consistently levied in the range from £1 to £5. When you remember that ordinary monochrome television licences are now £7, even the average fine is scarcely a deterrent."

The association, faced with unpaid fines in England and Wales totalling £5.5 millions, called for the restoration of the magistrate's power to imprison people who do not pay. The machinery for enforcing fines was described as so weak and protracted that wrongdoers were "flouting the courts with relative impunity."

# For people who are finding it hard to meet the central heating bills: a free book.



You're very happy with your central heating. Until you get your bill. That's a sure sign you need double glazing.

Double glazing reduces heat losses through the windows. It makes for cosier rooms. It saves fuel, and the more fuel prices go up the more your double glazing saves you.

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The required reading for everyone considering double glazing is the guide prepared by Pilkington, the glassmakers. It tells you all about the different types, including the all glass unit which is sealed for life—Pilkington Insulight Glasglaz®. For your free copy of this guide, just post the coupon.

To Pilkington Double Glazing (MDA), P.O. Box 8, Nottingham.

Please send me 'Guide to Modern Double Glazing'

Name

Address

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Pilkington lead the world in glassmaking



"At Home" dress in Banlon jersey costing £39, of the items in the Louis Feraud ready-to-wear collection shown in London yesterday

## Clergy warned on law change

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

Some argue to do otherwise would, among other things, undermine the Church's discipline at a critical time.

Should by any chance the two convocations oppose the proposal, it cannot be given final approval by the general synod. Any decision would have to be postponed until the election of the next synod—in four years' time.

The Canterbury Convocation has been given a gentle warning about the consequences of such delaying tactics. Any refusal by the Convocations of House of Laity to approve the bishops' final draft of the canon, says a circular letter, "may create something of a constitutional crisis."

The letter, from Prebendary H. Riley, chairman, and the Rev H. A. V. Bennett, synodical secretary, says the Convocations can most effectively discharge their new responsibilities by having debates on such issues at a much earlier stage.

Relaxation of the Church's law on admission to holy communion is an emotive subject. Debates in the synod so far have seen many of the new, young laymen, favouring the more liberal policy.

The future rôle and, equally important, the status, of the Convocations in synodical government may well be fashioned by the way they handle this major issue.

## Silver denies 'order to quit' report

Former US Air Force court-martialled for a London anti-Vietnam protest, denied yesterday a had been told to leave

Tom Culver, aged 34, a returned from Germany yesterday to meet eight MPs who support the by American servicemen, had been in Germany into the arrest of can Negro servicemen.

ports that I have been id to leave this country correct," he said from his

## ace inquiry set up

hospital management committee is to investigate allegations of racial discrimination at two West Indian-born nurses whose training was stunted. Harry Baker, chairman of South Birmingham hospital management committee, said today that the committee

was satisfied with the assessment procedure which led to training being terminated because the nurses had not reached the required standard. But the allegations of discrimination would be fully investigated because a great importance was attached to preserving harmony and confidence.



ONE ENTERPRISING CINEMA owner in a small town near San Francisco has just thought up a new deal for the cash customers. Three full-length feature films in one programme for 20p. Enterprising? Desperate is probably nearer the word. It is a desperation which afflicts practically the whole of the American film industry as one of the leanest seasons on record grinds on into a problematical autumn, with even the skin-dick proprietors managing to sound like disadvantaged Little Nellies ("Don't they appreciate value at three dollars any more?") and the stars wondering if they will rank the price of a chili con carne next year.

The whole thing, in stiff-upper-lip English terms, would be described as a state of uncertainty: rather like the British scene, only through a megaphone and with the losses reckoned in large fortunes rather than small fortunes. Columbia's declared loss of over £10 millions on the year passes almost unnoticed as the sort of thing to be expected, while deeper chasms are possible. The big studios no longer carry do-it-yourself kits in megalo-mania; God no longer sits in the heavens with Louis B. Mayer on his right hand, or vice versa; studio heads flit from one studio to another in a dollar-bungy "La Ronde" (whether or not Mr John Aubrey will stay head of MGM has become sort of long-running "Perils of Pauline").

Stars like Ryan O'Neal of "Love Story" proceed straight into flops like "The Wild Rovers" (the wastage of talent in American movies is not fully visible in Britain because the real bombs never reach there, big-budget directors of the old school walk away from potentially lucrative deals because all they are offered is a percentage of the profit—profit having become a word with a certain ethereal charm about it).

The trouble is that the uncertainties of the moment are played out against an established background of declining cinema attendances. In the peak year of 1946, about 5550 millions went through the box office in America. This was in the aftermath of the war, with little other entertainment available, and with people in a celebratory mood. By 1958, when TV had got a firm hold, money through the box office was down to under \$400 millions, and it hung around this figure for another ten years, until inflation began to send it up again very slightly. In 1970, the takings were less than \$50 millions up on the 1958 figure, and this almost certainly due to inflation rather than any real upturn.

The significant feature is that as a percentage of both total personal expenditure and total entertainment expenditure, cinema has been declining steadily. The peak percentage of total expenditure was in 1943 (1.28 per cent); by 1970 it was down to 0.18 per cent. In 1943, the US public spent over a quarter of its recreation expenditure on the movies; by 1970 they were spending under a third. "I guess they prefer golf in the open air," said one dejected studio man.

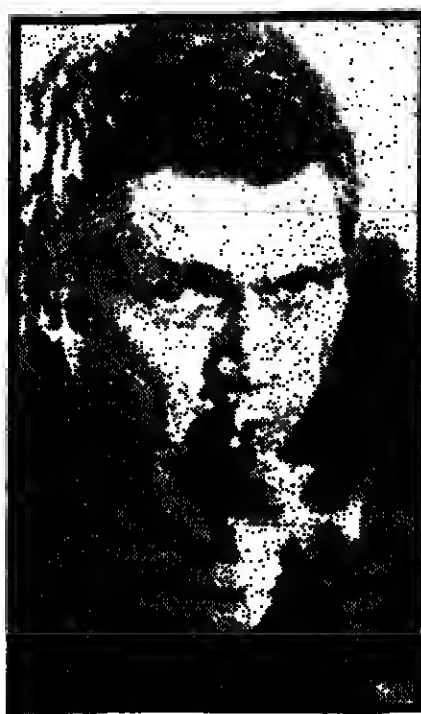
Within the general trend, an especially humpy patch has been reached. The crop of mergers and takeovers (very few studios now deal in films only) has slurred over the position on many balance sheets, but the fact is that about the only studio that can boast a financially successful year has been Universal, now a subsidiary of MCA, and heavily engaged on supplementary leisure activities. It's got so delicate that the lies they tell each other over large Manhattan in New York's Sardi's restaurant sound twice as distinct from truth as plausible as the truth: every story about a coming studio firing seems plausible.

Why the period of unsatisfactory public interest—at the box office as distinct from the gossip-column? "I don't think there is a single factor, but the major factor is that we have had too much permissiveness in our pictures and the public are fed up with it," says Mr Eugene Picker, president of the National Association of Theatre Owners, with a membership of 10,000 theatres. "I think it is part of a cycle—the sex and violence pictures are making their gamut, but while they're doing it, the public are going to stay away."

Are sex films really on their way out? It is difficult to believe so, if you walk around Times Square and the 42nd Street area of New York, where



Beyond the Valley of the Dolls



Bullitt



Love Story

## Lean and hungry in the movie business

In the new Hollywood, no one knows a winner any more, until it's happened. Sex, violence, and sentiment are tried, discarded, returned to. A rare hit breeds a succession of imitative flops. Television creams off the audience. Dennis Barker reports from New York.

you can see a skinflack and get your self mugged on the way home—two anecdotes from one evening. "All About Sex," "Love Secret of Kama Sutra," "Glen and Randa"—and a lot of the New York "Daily News" won't as distinct from truth as plausible as the truth: every story about a coming studio firing seems plausible.

Why the period of unsatisfactory public interest—at the box office as distinct from the gossip-column? "I don't think there is a single factor, but the major factor is that we have had too much permissiveness in our pictures and the public are fed up with it," says Mr Eugene Picker, president of the National Association of Theatre Owners, with a membership of 10,000 theatres. "I think it is part of a cycle—the sex and violence pictures are making their gamut, but while they're doing it, the public are going to stay away."

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rug and his signed picture of Edward Kennedy.

Grading in America makes the English system seem simple. "G" means the film can be seen by anyone. "GP" means the film can be seen by anyone subject to parental guidance—in other words, that parents should consider whether they want their children to see a film in which sex, if not graphically shown, may be hinted at. "R" means the film is restricted, and that those under 17 can come in only with a parent or guardian. "X" means the film cannot be seen by anyone under 17.

The difficulty at the moment which is helping to wear out the mabeyan table of the MPAA's boardroom—where heads of the major studios and major independents meet a few days ago—is the area between the "GP" and "R" gradings. The hard-bat lobby wants a tightening up, so that any film which lets on that men and women are different automatically gets a rating that will keep all under-17s out, whatever their parents advise. The

industry would certainly resist such a move, because it would exclude a significant proportion of the cinema-going public at a time when the industry can't afford it.

The American film public is certainly sickle. It has got to a point where one single film may be the only one at any particular time making any real money, and where the makers of that film are thereby (for a time) cocks-of-the-walk. Once upon a time, it was MGM with "Ben Hur," then it was Columbia with "Battle of the River Kwai," then it was United Artists with the James Bond films, then it was 20th Century Fox with "The Sound of Music," and now it is Paramount with "Love Story."

Paramount, however, even in its triumph, may be a good guide to the way Hollywood is going—towards a leaner operation with few standing overheads, studio space chiefly rented, and nearly every penny going on to the screen itself. Mr Frank Yablans, the 36-year-old president, the youngest president of a major studio, has issued the edict to all his executives: "Don't

let's eat a hearty dinner. Go to the gym—keep lean." The company employs only about 300 people full-time. Its operations are intricate: it produces some films, distributes others for independent producers, part-finances others in return for specified foreign rights. It is not an arrangement likely to spawn big power complexes.

The stars are falling into line with this new concept. Mr Kirk Douglas is reputed to have discovered how to use the subway. When one visiting French star wanted a studio car 24 hours a day, wry faces were pulled, as if the star were some sort of Rip Van Winkle. "Five years ago," said a studio publicity executive, "they expected you to get them publicity and hold their hands. Now their attitude to publicity is purely that it's a professional necessity and they no longer expect their hands held. It's no longer 'Get me a car, see to this laundry, can't you get me a theatre seat, run this errand for me.'" At Paramount, they still tell the story of how it took weeks to persuade Ali MacGraw, star of "Love Story," into a hired car, in spite of the fact that she is the wife of a studio executive and was eight months pregnant at the time.

The "all the money for the screen" rule has meant the axing of a lot of publicity people. This has helped give a new impetus to independent production, because a lot of them have moved into this area, some from Hollywood, others from East Coast TV. Mr Chuck Moses, of an independent public relations firm in New York who has himself gone into independent production, estimates that between 10 and 15 per cent of independent producers today are publicity people who have moved to the creative side of the fence.

Such operators work by acquiring the screen rights of a property—a novel or an original screenplay—in which they have confidence. Mr Moses recently bought the rights in a counter-espionage novel called "Sledgehammer," and tried to get Warners interested. The deal foundered largely because John Sturges, the veteran director, wanted somewhere around \$250,000 certain to direct the film, and Warners wanted a more flexible arrangement. ABC TV are now interested in making a series out of it: more and more independent producers are flirting with the once despised TV now there is a tightening up in Hollywood.

Yet exhibitors deny that recently independents have had a better record of successes than the major studios. Eugene Picker of the National Association of Theatre Owners reckons that their successes are proportionately "much smaller than those of the majors. There is some confirmation of this in the box office figures. The Cannon Group, an independent firm which started in 1966 and has derived around \$2,500,000 from 28 films since. The point is that nearly three-quarters of this entire sum was derived from one film, "Joe," the company's one major success.

But one of the healthier points about the industry is that in future it may not be so dependent on "major" successes to survive, since almost all the companies are keeping budgets low—mostly around \$1 million, which is fairly easy to recover on the domestic market alone. The industry is adjusting itself to the fact that, except for the occasional windfalls like "Love Story," there is no general market for films any more, only a wide variety of minority markets.

One of the most newly-discovered of such markets hits you in the eye as you walk up Broadway—the Negro market. There are at least three films at major cinemas showing films with black actors and black themes, a remarkable phenomenon in a city which tends to look at its feet when you mention Harlem. One of the most successful is "Shaft," which is basically a thick-skirted private-eye drama of a most conventional type, except that almost everyone in it, including the tough hero, is black. There is also the fictionalised Patrice Lumumba story, "Black Jesus," and "High Time," a comedy. A female half-breed who is too white to be black, too black to be white. She didn't cross the colour line, she walked right down the middle!" The strange thing is that the black market is a general one, while the white market, except for the few outstanding pictures, goes on fragmenting. The whites need to re-discover social pleasures, too," said a major studio executive drily.

## CONSPIRACY TRIAL DIARY

Gillian Reynolds reviews the week's radio

**SATURDAY:** Start listening to "Drop" by Max Marquis out of "As noon Theatre" habit. After minutes completely hooked on fascinating parallels between Mr Marquis's fiction and recent spy history. Question: Is Mr Marquis a cunning accurate projector of hypothetical likelihood (hence the similarity of Highgate Russian agent and den agent to Lyall and Co.) or does Ministry of Defence use the BBC as disseminator of fact through fiction?

**SUNDAY:** New Radio 2 comedy as "Radio Tarbush" bears unbearably similarity to Mr T's television series. Question: Is Mr T and coded messages out of the country frequent repetition of ancient gags?

Peter Terson's new play "The King Party" on Radio 3 very disappointing. Story of innocent goodness tripped over avaricious nastiness, heavy on repetition of phrases, cliché it begins to sound downauspicious. Question: Is Mr Terson merely reeling under the influence of Beckett or is he using his dialogue as coded messages about East? Shaking seats to lurking Ru trawlers?

**MONDAY:** The new Radio 2 series "Seven" comes on like a rejuvenated "Roundabout." Will feature a different host each night: Tonight's is a host called Parkinson, gives each record a personal monomial. Question: If this week played us his favourite singers, and featured his favourite memoirs, his favourite films, what stars what he favours us with next week?

**TUESDAY:** Ian Carmichael appears in new Radio 4 comedy series "Blasphemy" playing garrulous sunbather who talks himself in and out of kinds of complicated and imprudent trouble. Question: Is this the big programme put out to make agents think we're too nationally vated to have a single secret left?

"It's a Line" features Mikardo hinting at plots behind caller's questions on the ethics of a trade consultant. Question: Is it excited Robin Day so much, didn't the papers pick up Chai Mik's nomination of Tony Benn a Labour leader he'd most like to see? **WEDNESDAY:** Radio 3 "Arts mentally" begins with a new film, film magazine, and film. Lively diversity of opinions on reviewed and level of discussion, antly expert without being pre and over technical.

Over to Radio 2 for new W Mitchell/Leslie Randall comedy: "This is Living" written by Randall. In light of recent comedy put on radio, anticipating heavy over usual Yiddish humour. Surprise, surprise — it's a funny show — well written, well timed like an Olympic 100 hurdles. Question: Why, since the two editions made me laugh like "I so mean the other week" Radio 4's Wednesday comedy "Life is what you make it"?

**THURSDAY:** Radio 4's "New W" has scoop of Loch Ness Monster, plus account of North Sea plus Desmond Morris (Question: there a programme he hasn't been this week?) on yet another aspect of his new books. This program deserves some kind of economy for getting, every week, so information into just under 30 min.

Robert McKenzie's excellent B series on political oratory "I tomed As I Am..." reaches pe broadcasters and goes beyond the ous (Churchill and de Gaulle) to recently effective Lloyd George. Back again, say, to the more market researched banalities of Wilson. Question: Is there a less listening to this hesides me? **FRIDAY:** Brave of "Woman's" to feature the hostile postbag on twenty-fifth birthday issue consist how much trouble they'd goe to get itchy most other radio grammes set up to attack.

Question: And how about the Tony Brandon Show every day on 2? Answer: Could it be a plot to local radio look good?

## review

### COLISEUM

Philip Hope-Wallace

### Iolanthe

SUCH A WITH-IT concern as the Sadler's Wells Opera at the Coliseum might seem unlikely to have passed up the chance for a modern dress revival of "The Mikado" in this all weeks. But no. It was "Iolanthe" which presumption of a sociological kind might suppose would fall as flat as a founder. Not a hit of it. The house was full and enjoyment keen. True, it is one of Sullivan's best scores, with plenty of good satire at operatic modes and foibles (now by the revenges of Times' Whirligig once more in fashion). But the Gilbert part of it might be thought dangerously "dated" (a disability more feared than experienced, in many fields of theatre, I think).

Frank Hauser gets round some of the difficulties: a notably good effort to get over the staidness of the swilling prayer and invocation to a long forgotten chief of the London Fire Brigade. "O Captain Shaw." But other verbal points seem at risk. A fairy, a fairy from Andersen's "The Little Mermaid" — does the name of the Danish author ring the bell? Perhaps at least there is supplementary laugh to be milked from an "infusoria" fairy today, as readers of Julian Mitchell's review of E. M. Forster's latest publication will surmise.

On the whole the cheerful spoof of Arendia and the menaced House of Lords stands up pretty well; far better than, say, the burlesque of the aesthetic movement in "Patience." There are good production touches, playing against the lines, and rough and tumble which might have astonished the older

order of Savoyards but ensures that the audience, even in this big theatre and not merely the occupants of the stalls should be on good terms with the piece, which at worst has a chic period charm and gives an idea of the kind of innocent merriment aimed at in family entertainment in the eighteen eighties. You would perhaps have to go to provincial France to see operetta of this calibre being done quite seriously, and accepted at its face value.

The sound is good: the old copyright guardians probably got and still get the all important words over more tellingly, but the Wells standard is steady and the singing agreeable. The conductor Hazel Vivienne is not one to let the natural brio and suppleness of the music to slip out of her command. She can set a fierce pace (which again makes enunciation that much harder) but she certainly lifted the spirits with the exhilarating finale to the first act and in many other places too.

### TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

### The Lovers

I AM VERY FOND OF Granada's "The Lovers" though it is a difficult addition to justify as the jokes tend to fade on paper. The conversation of Geoffrey and Beryl is a series of near-squeaks. Their comments never exactly connect but whizz past each other's ears like fists in a film saloon fight. This Beryl's comment as she brings it all up. Again. "Geoffrey, all things have an end except a pudding which has two." "There's no answer to that," says her man pole-axed by the unexpected introduction of the pudding. Nor can Roland, his mate, make head or tail of the pudding. "How should I know what it means," I'm not a Zen Buddhist."

But I know what it means. Beryl is, of course, referring to that Granada-area delicacy, your black pudding. It all boils down (the programme not the pudding), to the fact that "girls and

fellars aren't compatible when you get right down to it." Though Roland feels that that's the only time they are compatible.

Look at it this way. Beryl, the kind of girl who dreams of refusing to swap her packet of "Daz" for two packets of "Other Powders." While Geoffrey dreams of "Realising the full potential of his modern high performance engine." (Beryl, who is not that kind of girl, won't let him.) A close study of television commercials reveals notable divisions between male and female fantasies. It is this tendency to graze each other in passing which creates the comedy of "The Lovers." It is something between a collision and a kiss.

The Post Office, like Beryl, feels strongly that just ought to do it without a licence. I was particularly taken by the commercial which showed a licence evader reduced to sitting cheek by cheek with incurable crooks and incapable alcoholics. It is perhaps a pity that, while this campaign runs, so many people in so many programmes (Europa and Trial are two I remember keep switching off their television sets because of the noisy or nasty quality of the entertainment on offer).

### FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

### Japanese music

AS EVERY JAPANESE schoolboy knows, the *bira*, or lute, was brought from China to Japan in the tenth century by an ambassador of the Emperor Jimmu. (I didn't think even Chinese emperors had names like that.) Meanwhile everyone was already familiar, probably, with the *shakuhachi*—a sort of large bamboo flute played vertically like a recorder. Together, they have a similar function to the lute and recorder in medieval or Renaissance music in the West. Consequently, when Kinsbi Tsuruta and Katsuya Yokoyama played (unscheduled) and sang some traditional Japanese music in last night's New Philharmonia concert at the Royal Festival Hall, they

evoked an immediate sense of involvement and sympathy from the audience.

Everyone was somewhat nonplussed, however, by the use of these instruments with full orchestra in "November Steps No. 1" by the prominent contemporary Japanese composer, Toru Takemitsu. Tsuruta, on the *bira*, seemed particularly restricted. She made her sounds mainly by striking the strings with a piece of flat wood. Nor did the work allow Yokoyama much opportunity to develop his improvisations very fully. While it is made up of tiny cells that contain much inner movement, "November Steps" is static in overall effect—but not always deliberately so, I felt. On the other hand, I liked the way Takemitsu conjured sonorities from the orchestra that married well with those of the two solo instruments.

Appropriate music for the week of Emperor Hirohito's visit, one thought, and it was perhaps a shame that the second half featured Brahms' Violin Concerto, instead of some follow-up to the oriental fare early on. A little bolder planning of this kind might have drawn in a larger audience. Not that I'm grumbling about Brahms—which even the most obtuse of this composer's enemies today must allow to be irresistible—here in the sure hands of Henryk Szeryng, whose studies with Carl Flesch were imprinted on the quality of his execution. A sober player, Szeryng nevertheless matched up to the lyricism and subtle, imaginative thematic deployment of the concerto.

### ALDWYCH

Michael Billington

### Exiles

WHEN HAROLD PINTER's production of James Joyce's "Exiles" appeared at the Mermaid last year, it was rightly hailed as a major act of reclamation: and now that it has been absorbed into the Royal Shakespeare Company's repertoire with two of the main parts re-cast, it still looks the

best piece of theatrical salvage-work since the Royal Court rediscovered D. H. Lawrence.

Dismissed by most literary critics as a piece of sub-standard Ibsen, the play is resily an astonishingly up-to-date study of what happens when human beings try to throw off moral certainties and experiment with personal freedom. Richard Rowan, the writer-hero returning to Dublin after Italian exile, calculatedly leaves his wife free to submit to the adulterous passion of his best friend, the wife, in turn, has neither the wisdom nor experience to cope with the agonising choices this imposes; and the best friend, a journalist, talks bravely of shattering the conventional laws of fidelity and friendship but flees when confronted by the demands of his own conscience.

Built round a series of confessional dialogues, the play not only explores the nature of freedom but also touches on Ireland's wanton treatment of its creative writers, the homosexuality implicit in two men sharing one woman and the selfishness inherent in most acts of generosity. All this is projected in dialogue of iron formality; and the over-riding virtue of Harold Pinter's production is that it matches this with a propriety of its own in which the slightest emotional outburst acquires a volcanic force.

Admittedly there are times when the minutest gestures—such as the removal of a pair of gloves—are invested with a significance they cannot sustain and when the pauses seem pregnant with nothing; but in general this is a splendid example of a director mining a text for its hidden values and riveting our attention on every single word.

### BIRMINGHAM

Erik Levi

### CBSO

UNDER NORMAL circumstances, the opening concert of a new season at Birmingham would hardly be expected to interest. However, since the CBSO has given many times with great success since the first performance at the 1968 Triennial Festival demonstrates a willingness to incorporate unfamiliar works of an advanced nature to the standard repertoire. Not that Bennett's work is in any way avant-garde. The formal lay-out is certainly more conventional than its spiritual predecessor, Bennett's massive Second Concerto. The first movement begins with delicate melismatic piano figures accompanied by Messiaen-like string chords set the tone of the whole work which contrasts sections of light and shadow with those of more lyrical contemplation. Throughout, the scoring is brilliantly imaginative and one can't help admiring Bennett's phenomenal technical facility although the emotional effect at times seems contrived.

The second half of the programme was unusually adventurous. The inclusion of Richard Rodney Bennett's Piano Concerto which the CBSO has given many times with great success since the first performance at the 1968 Triennial Festival demonstrates a willingness to incorporate unfamiliar works of an advanced nature to the standard repertoire. Not that Bennett's work is in any way avant-garde. The formal lay-out is certainly more conventional than its spiritual predecessor, Bennett's massive Second Concerto. The first movement begins with delicate melismatic piano figures accompanied by Messiaen-like string chords set the tone of the whole work which contrasts sections of light and shadow with those of more lyrical contemplation. Throughout, the scoring is brilliantly imaginative and one can't help admiring Bennett's phenomenal technical facility although the emotional effect at times seems contrived.

The second half of the programme was an extraordinary experience—a performance of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony that veered from moments of sheer brilliance (particularly the pizzicato scherzo) to those of uncertainty and under rehearsal.



# CONSPIRACY TRIAL

**Gillian Reynolds** writes the week's news.

**SATURDAY:** The case against Sirhan Sirhan, caught in the act of shooting down the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, may yet be shown to be far more complicated than the official version has it. In a tragic replay of the body-disputed President Kennedy assassination, the case against Sirhan Sirhan, who was shot to death while in police custody, a few private individuals are looking tirelessly into the case that an unnoticed second gunman may have been in the kitchen of the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel where the Senator was slain.

Although none claim that Sirhan did at least try to kill Kennedy, some believe that a second gunman may even have fired the fatal shots—the deed which Sirhan, a Lebanese immigrant, has been sentenced to death.

The evidence gathered so far perhaps does not directly support the theories it has raised enough questions to make police investigators uneasy, and it has led to a Los Angeles grand jury investigation into alleged mishandling of the exhibits used in the case. This, some say, would be the exhibits used in future action, and more to the point, in examining whether the two-gunman theory has any real substance.

The principal actors on the side of the two-gunman theory are Mrs Barbara Warner Blehr, a Los Angeles attorney, William Harper, a veteran criminologist and forensic expert, and freelance journalist Theodore Charach, who was seated at the Ambassador Hotel when Kennedy was shot.

It was Mrs Blehr's charges in May 1968, a year of criminologist Dewayne Miller's faulty handling of exhibits which led to the grand jury examination of the exhibits here. But it was Charach who three years ago launched a personal crusade that led to the case.

Charach, who is Canadian-born, has played the entire time since Kennedy's assassination to the belief that an overlooked second gunman actually fired the fatal shot, using Sirhan's first two pistol shots as cover for his own fire. Charach admits he gets emotional and even a little obsessive about his claim and its implications.

"Look," he says, "this is all I've thought about for more than three years. I know I sound like Johnny Appleseed, but I'm proud of my work. I just want the truth to come out, whatever it is. But the American people aren't going to get anything more than the official version until a case is made more questions are asked—and they are asked by the right people, people influential enough to demand answers."

On June 4, 1968, Charach was working on a freelance documentary on Robert Kennedy's meteoric rise to Presidential contention on the heels of a smashing California primary victory. As Kennedy concluded his victory speech in the Ambassador Hotel, and was ushered through a rear kitchen room toward another crowded ballroom, Charach was swamped in the crush behind the podium.

Thus he was outside the room when he heard a few little popping noises—someone said "like a string of firecrackers." Charach clawed his way inside the kitchen to find a panicked crowd—some wounded, the rest shocked—and a knot of people with their attention focused on the subdued Sirhan. A security guard slipped out the swing doors to keep the ballroom crowd from bursting into the kitchen—apparently the same locally hired guard who remains a centre of suspicion in Charach's theory of the assassination.

In the chaotic hours which followed, a Los Angeles television newsman, Donald Schulman, was quoted as saying he saw a security guard fire his weapon. But some doubt was left as to whether the supposed "bodyguard" was firing at Sirhan—or at Kennedy. In his subsequent investigation, Charach came to interview Schulman, who by then seemed sure that the "bodyguard" was firing at Sirhan rather than Kennedy.

Charach also talked with Karl Uecker, the Ambassador's maître d'hôtel, who was leading Kennedy, his left hand in Kennedy's right, through the narrow kitchen room and who quickly threw a headlock on Sirhan when the shooting began.

Uecker insists to this day that Sirhan fired his first two shots from Uecker's own right side and from in front of Kennedy, that he got Sirhan in a tight headlock after the second shot and that Sirhan never got near enough to Kennedy to inflict the near-point-blank, upward-travelling, back-to-front head wound that killed him. At Sirhan's trial, the jury was told in summation by the judge that Uecker probably

Although the shooting of the late Senator Robert Kennedy looked like an open and shut case against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, there's a body of opinion, and a degree of evidence, which suggests that a second gunman was involved. Dave Smith reports from Los Angeles.

## WHO ELSE KILLED ROBERT KENNEDY?



miscounted, stopping Sirhan after the fourth shot.

Uecker says today he was not mistaken, that Sirhan was captive after the second shot and too far away in any case on the first two.

Kennedy, a fatalist about possible danger, travelled with only one professional security man. To protect himself, the Ambassador Hotel hired seven extra guards on its own that election night. One was assigned to the kitchen area and was just inside the swing doors when Uecker and the Kennedy party entered. The guard joined them, walking just behind Uecker and Kennedy, slightly to the right.

In the days right after Kennedy's death, the guard was interviewed by the police, and the FBI. But his accounts conflicted slightly each time on the point of whether he went for his gun or actually ever got it out of the holster. Once he said he drew his gun and moved toward the fallen Senator. Another time: "I reached for mine, but it was too late."

Because of the variances in his story, the guard was dropped from any further questioning. His credibility doubted by officials who felt he was trying to inject himself into a sensational case he really knew little about.

There is no record of any effort made—nor any thought entertained—to

determine whether those variances arose from his effort to conceal something rather than fabricate it. His gun was never examined. The subject never arose. Charach found and interviewed this guard on October 7, 1969, more than a year after the event. The guard talked easily and frankly and "made no bones of his political beliefs," Charach says. These ranged from support of Alabama Governor George Wallace for President, to a hatred for the Kennedy family for allegedly giving everything to black people, and to a belief that a black/white race war was imminent, even overdue.

And Charach said the guard reiterated the tale he had told officers more than a year before, this time without the tell-tale hesitations, about how he had actually drawn his gun that night—even setting out his motions. The guard said enough that, coupled with what he had heard from Schulman and others, Charach was convinced that the whole story had not been told. The guard also mentioned the gun in his possession that night—a .22-calibre pistol like Sirhan's, but specially re-built to hold nine bullets.

Charach began to document his findings into an alternative theory of the assassination, ultimately collating with the French journalist Gerard Alcan in a documentary film re-creation called "Who Killed Robert Kennedy?"

But for nearly a year, Charach's theory was dismissed as a fabric of coincidence and stretched possibilities. Ultimately, several officials refused to grant him interviews any more. In July, 1970, Charach saw Attorney Grant Cooper, chief defence counsel in Sirhan's trial, who referred him to ballistics expert Harper who had begun his own informal check of the ballistics findings in the Kennedy case.

After many months of testing, weighing, photo-micrographing and comparing the bullets and other evidence, and studying the coroner's massive autopsy report on Kennedy, Harper developed these criticisms of work done by Wolfer, the police criminologist

later publicly criticised by Mrs Blehr: At least two of the bullets removed from the hotel kitchen—on from Kennedy's body, the other from a wounded journalist standing nearby—do not match each other and thus could not have been fired by the same gun.

Bullets from the same gun will have matching individual characteristics, while bullets from two guns of the same make will match only in class characteristics. The absence on the two bullets of any "phase marks"—usually the investigator's initials—to serve as guideposts in lining up the points where bullets match indicated that Wolfer matched the bullets down to class characteristics but not as far as individual characteristics. There is a difference of 14 per cent in the rifling angles of the two bullets—again pointing to the conclusion that they came from different guns.

Harper also claims: THAT at the Sirhan trial, it was concluded that a Kennedy friend, union leader Paul Schrade, who was behind Kennedy in the kitchen, was hit in the forehead by a bullet that went through the shoulder of Kennedy's coat. That would have had to be a shot from in front of Kennedy and Schrade. But analysis of Kennedy's coat revealed that the hole through the shoulder was a back-sight shot, as Wolfer himself testified, with the bullet lodging in the ceiling and never being recovered.

THAT weighing of the remaining bullet fragments taken from Kennedy and the five wounded persons accounts satisfactorily for eight separate bullets—as many as Sirhan's gun could fire—but still leaves out a possible ninth—that unrecovered bullet that went through Kennedy's shoulder pad. The security guard, he had said, owned a nine-shot revolver.

The implications of Harper's investigation are unsettling to law enforcement officials who sincerely believed they had an airtight prosecution signed, sealed and delivered in the Kennedy case, with none of the nagging questions that haunted the official version of John Kennedy's death.

But Harper's work was gratifying to Charach, who after years was finding himself generally regarded as a crank. Now his theory had some scientific support. Still, although a grand jury here is examining irregularities in the evidence including those which seem to back Charach's theory, Charach says he is sceptical.

"I think," he said in an interview, "they're just going to say the exhibits are so badly messed up that any further investigation is impossible. We may never hear the truth about it. But I promise you, we'll never hear the end of it."



## Howard Keel at the steak

Howard Keel, who opens tonight in 'Ambassador', talks to Merete Bates

PICTURES OF HOWARD KEEL BY DON McPHEE



ALL BOILS DOWN to whether you're the type to share that last, richest, meatiest morsel of steak with a first body that asks—or not—Howard Keel is.

He's hunched before his mirror, lifting his midday meal at five o'clock the afternoon in his dressing-room. If you finish the lot, I've finished it, you," says Bill Lynton, his dresser, rustling a scrawny, mock-threatening finger through the door.

"I'll finish it," Mr Keel grins.

"Then I'll have to go across the road to buy a beefburger." The tone is only remonstrating.

"Beefburger? You can't eat one of those things. You can see through 'em." The reply full of disgust. And Mr Keel neatly slices that last morsel half.

"Packed with straw they are...." he scrawny hand takes the proffered fork. "That'll do me fine." The body goes a retreat. "My final exit," and is gone.

Howard Keel, ex-MGM star, may well be able to afford the best fillet steak, may not exactly press it away with overuses of self-sacrifice, but he will still what's left if he's sure a man's hungry. Hardly an incident to be expected in a star's dressing-room. But the story actually started at half past one that afternoon when the phone rang in my office. A woman's voice—American—was on the line. "I'm so sorry. Howard's been kept at rehearsal. He should be here for half past four. We didn't want to keep you waiting."

So at half past four you'd penetrated the corridors of impassive receptionists and porters along the bland, carpeted corridors of the most expensive hotel to the door of his suite, half open. Inside was a meal laid out delicately on a snowy cloth—the red wine and fresh strawberries quite succinct—but no Howard Keel. Only his wife was here to welcome you—pale oval face, calm and considerate. So this was the American woman on the phone.

"I'm so sorry," she said, and casually started packing away the succulent meal in a common carrier-bag. "He can't get away. But he has to eat early or he can't digest. She was faintly worried. "You'll have to take his meal down to him."

She'd smiled as nonplussed, you'd seen yourself walking with this bustling carrier down the main street to penetrate the even more sacred precincts of the theatre back-stage. "No strangers or friends allowed."

"Don't worry. Bill his dresser'll show you the way. He'll bring the Rolls. That's what we call it: it's such a racket, clapped-out ol' wreck." She'd smiled and you'd tentatively taken the bag. But downstairs, the Rolls had obviously clapped out. Bill the dresser'd come by foot and there was nothing left but to walk the main street with this common carrier-bag. Proprietorially he'd taken it over and left you, more nonplussed, to make conversation.

"Do you think it'll be a success—in London? The show? (As if there was any other.) Bill, a canny, edgy little

man, sharp as a whistle and shrunk from the energy he'd spent in theatre, was racing on. But now he'd spun, laughing, with a broad wink. You'd shut up. Of course it'd be a success or what were they all sweating out their guts for?

In the theatre they'd still been rehearsing. "Since ten this morning—and after the show last night." At last they'd broken. And at last, in the dressing-room, you'd got to the star.

"I'm so sorry to have kept you waiting...."

He'd twinkled, warmly gestured a seat, and tucked into the steak. May be unexpected but it seemed a pretty customary incident in this particular dressing-room.

I had landed plump in the middle of operation "Ambassador," tried first in the provinces, and to be launched tonight in a London preview. The mechanics of getting a new musical off the ground loom as giant and complicated as the machinery in the flies. It was as long as seven years before the small germ of an idea—adapting Henry James's love story in spring-time in Paris—took root.

Michael Grade sent me the script. I didn't like it. "I can't do this," I said. "Read it again," he said. "It's a great musical." But I put it aside. Then one night ages after, I just couldn't sleep. You know? Not insomnia, just couldn't goddam sleep. So I said to myself: Right Howard—if you can't

sleep, you might as well use the time till you will. So I picked up the script, put on the light, my glasses, and made myself sit down to read it again. And I liked it—this time I liked it. A great musical—Michael was right. Before you see, I'd been distracted, I guess. You know it's like anything else—you can't do it unless you can give it all your attention, all your mind.

"And from there? Who knows how the temples come together?" His fingers slowly clasped. "But they did. I said yes. Then there was Danielle Darrieux—a plus. And Gareth the conductor. That's vital in a musical—not to have some conductor saving out on his tod somewhere. But Gareth is right with you, all the time...."

"Then Bud. That's Stone Widney, the director. Do you know, I simply cannot relate to a director who can't relate to actors? Not at all. And there's too many of them around, you kidding. Whew—" His eyebrows wriggle. "But Bud now can relate to anyone and that includes me. He likes to know his actors. And if there're differences, he's prepared to sit down and have them out across the table right there and then. It's a tussle." His hands grapple, tug apart. "But no matter what way it goes—to you or to him—there's no guilt. You understand. No guilt. So many directors'll let you win but, shit, won't let you ever forget it. But not Bud. Bud was the real plus."

You come back to Howard Keel.

"It's a period piece. Very tender. May be it's not got the realism of 'West Side Story' but it's got something. Tenderness, delicacy, so it flows must be just right. That's very difficult."

The first night in Manchester was a case. Instant shift. First the opening'd had to be postponed because I'd of all goddam things got a sore throat. That's a week off. So we finally opened dry. And I stuffed a line—"right at the beginning. No one noticed but me—but for me after that I'd lost it...." His hand slid to the floor. "I'd know it...."

You sensed the smooth, worn wheels and the effortless running of any professional. Howard Keel is in his fifties now and it's a long time since we've knelt at his feet, since "Annie Get Your Gun" and "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers"—since MGM gave him the push.

"Yes—ups and downs. I've had them. They're written into any career, but especially my sort. As it turned out, MGM pushed me out but into the theatre. And I've been there ever since. I loved it. For the first time I really knew I was home—surprisingly it paid more, too."

Mr Keel's father dug coal. He himself started as a mechanic in Douglas aircraft. He had a good job but took up singing in night classes. Surprisingly they were classical.

"Lieder—German and French songs, you know. But I don't go with singing to people in a foreign language. That's why I don't like opera. It's for intellectuals. Not you and me."

He won competitions. He sang for Oscar Hammerstein. And he launched into the lead in "Carousel."

"It was a big hit. And I was marvelous. Wow—hoom. They didn't know what they had. But then there were others, stupid scripts. And I turned them down. Then another good one and I'd start learning all over again. You have to keep at it for confidence. And to know yourself. That's vital in this business—knowing yourself. And liking yourself. Because that's what you're giving them. Usually I don't much like myself. But sometimes, watching playbacks, I see here a bit of fun and there a bit of kindness. And why, that's good. Howard, I say. You're not so bad after all...."

You remember the steak, the carrier bag, the hotel. "Don't you find it hard to know yourself, always shifting around living in hotels, and all that?"

"Oh, I do. I do." He is fervent. "I find it very hard. What's that then—in someone else's backyard you're always at a test? You're always on guard, except in your own home. There a man can be himself. But not in hotels." He flinches. "And with new faces all the time.... But there's my wife."

You recollect the quiet, utterly unpretentious woman in the hotel.

"She's a love. The best thing that's happened to me in a long, long time. I still go all misty when I think of her. She takes care of me. You need someone to take care of you in this business, I can tell you."

## Buddy can you spare £210?

Jack Trevor Story on being bankrupt

FAME IS THE SPUR, but in spite of all my childhood dreams and a lifetime of slogging at this and that, the only thing I'm really famous for is bankruptcy. I'm a successful failure, in other words. John Dods of the "Sun" came in last Friday. As you know I've always had these little fantasies where I'm lionised, sought out, reported avidly; remember Hem pretending to be his own cleaning man?

"Tell me, Mr Story, which of the great classical writers succeeds in coming closest to your style?"

Forget it.

We're doing a series about bankruptcy, Mr Trevor.

Well, can you imagine any reader of the "Sun" buying a book? Even the "Observer" with one clever photograph outside the bankruptcy court managed to capture those qualities in a writer that appeal to the larger readership—deprived, improvident, anti-social.

What is the real secret of a successful writer's poverty?

Publishing two books a year I earn eight pounds a week less than Maggie earns as a PA in a credit collection company (one day she's going to take my furniture). When you are an established author, which means it has been established over many years and many books that you come never going to write a best seller, your bound advance (total earnings) will be £500. This will be varied by various negative quantities like paper back sales, which revert to the bound publisher, film sales which are never completed, translation sales which might total 12 shillings and sixpence or a box of oranges.

Our main income, therefore, is my £20 from books, and Maggie's £30 salary less tax. Our outgoings over the past three weeks have been £210 a week not counting rent. The difference between these two figures accounts for my fame as a bankrupt and letters like the following.

Dear Jack Trevor Story.

I have debts amounting to about £2,000 which includes four overdrafts, a Dorking dentist, a Finnish theatrical impresario and a German car. I would be very grateful, knowing your reputation, if you would answer the following short questionnaire as quickly as possible.

1. Is it better to persuade a creditor to make me bankrupt, rather than applying myself?
2. Should I sell my car and let my wife buy another one so that all papers, receipts, insurance, etc., are in her name?
3. Can they take my motor-mower or can I claim it as a tool of trade?
4. After my examination how do I avoid giving them my future earnings?
5. Do I have to tell them about my future contractual expectations?
6. I haven't paid any income tax for years. I have a zany accountant who says it's all right—it may or may not catch up with me. I don't pay National Insurance either—should I let them sleep on, or ought I to admit all this with a total confession?
7. Any general guidance you may think of.—Yours in anticipation.

Here is my reply:

Dear Mr Staircase (this is not his real name):

1. I don't know. I tried to go bankrupt on a county court judge's advice but I hadn't got the necessary £10. In the end I don't know who got out a receiving order against me—I didn't read it.
2. Any kind of fiddling becomes embarrassingly trivial once you're sitting with a hard-up, bored, cold Official Receiver's Inspector going through your affairs at Victory House (which stinks of urine and disinfectant) day after day for about three weeks. "Don't fuck about," he keeps saying, if you're not quite sure who your guitar belongs to or what you earned as an errand boy in 1937. More specifically, any gift or change of ownership that's taken place in the past three years is ignored—it's still officially yours, and if it's not they'll jolly soon get it back.
3. Nothing over £20 is a tool of trade.

Not Official Receivers.

An engineer, for instance, will lose his lathe and you will lose your motor mower. I was only allowed to keep my typewriter because I made them laugh.

Good news—they won't interfere with your future earnings at all. I started going to Paris and Rome and Madrid to pick up travellers cheques from New York, but it was all unnecessary. Everything was being documented by my agent who was chatting it over with my trustee in bankruptcy and I was getting a rupture for nothing. You can go on buying your gob-stoppers, jazz records, renting all those country cottages that never seem to work out—just so long as you make an effort to pay a little off your debts when you can afford it.

5. See above.

6. If you're really going to join us it doesn't matter whether you catch up on your tax and national insurance payments or not—you put one lot of people in touch with another lot of people and they give each other something to do; it doesn't really concern you.

7. Bankruptcy is supposed to get a chap organised. It doesn't. People make a few brave efforts for a few weeks to write down money in, money out, tax, and so on, and then, a bit for the creditors—but before long it falls back into its own happy shambles. You're soon borrowing your next fee from your agent (in my business) who gets nervous and is swiftly sharing your anxiety to preserve the status quo.

Good luck, anyway, with your new venture. You'll find lots of friends. Everybody wants to know what it's like to fall over the cliff and survive.—Yours, etc.

Attitudes towards insolvency vary but not very much. To artists it implies not only traditional garret thinking. Readers of the "Sun" would see it as sure proof of a second-rate talent.

You're really getting somewhere at last, old friends said when they saw my gleaming cream Galaxie convertible with the roof down on a sunny day. Money is success.

I'm not criticising them; it even fools me. Perhaps I should use my car to rep my own books, for Clive Allison told me that his reps used to meet sales resistance because of my bankruptcy. They insisted on playing it down his chief rep, John Smith, decided to milk it for sympathy—consequently my book sales have gone up an average of 500 copies per book. Reviews and acclaim on the other hand make no difference to book sales at all. There were so many enthusiastic reviews for "I Sit in Hanger Lane" that Seckers were able to run a "rave reviews" ad in the "Standard." It sold nothing except on pre-sales subscription.

The book trade still doesn't know what makes a best-seller. "Ask the two hundred thousand persons whose enthusiasm made the vogue of a popular novel in the late 1960s what they think of that novel now and you will gather that they have utterly forgotten it," says Arnold Bennett in the same splendid little Pelican (published 1939). Time someone reprinted this.

Coming in on the bus from Rome airport on the old spaghetti Western trail, you will pass an enormous statue of Goethe, staring across the city. It's nice to remember that he was in Italy to escape from his creditors, this is who he's really looking for.

"Why does the great and universal fame of classical authors continue?" asks Bennett. The answer is that the fame of classical authors is entirely independent of the majority. Do you suppose that if the fame of Shakespeare depended on the mad in the street it would survive a fortnight? The fame of classical authors is originally made, and it is maintained, by a passionate few....

Isn't that marvellous? And what makes it marvellous is that he's talking about us; not the readers of the "Sun." You and me: the passionate few. People who like dark chocolate and dry wine and listen to the Third and watch BBC2; writers and readers of the Guardian, fellow-subscribers (or d'you do!) to the fourth dimension.



## Time to settle at UCS

The tangle on the Upper Clyde gets no better. The shop stewards are angry, believing that they have been blackmailed. Mr John Davies and his Department are aggrieved, believing that they have been misrepresented. The shipping companies are worried, not knowing when or whether their new ships will be built. And the outcome, unless a quick solution is found, could be the end of all shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde. That would be a disaster bigger than any yet.

A reconciliation must be—and can be—achieved. The hope, such as it is, lies in the talks in Glasgow this weekend and in London on Tuesday evening. It will have to be in terms of a three-year solution. A separate future must be devised for the fourth yard, the old John Brown's yard at Clydebank, so that a viable unit can be made of Govan, Linthouse, and Scotstoun. But to achieve this the Government will have to show more initiative and more understanding of why feelings on the Clyde have become so bitterly inflamed.

Whatever Mr John Davies intended, his words last Tuesday looked like blackmail. They carried an extreme threat. He said that the shipowners were "at the end of their tether" and that there would be no work whatever "in a very short time." On top of that, his Department next day said that the Government could not guarantee delivery of ships because it "depends on the cooperation of the workforce." To men who have been cooperating as hard as they can for the past few months—except that they will not discuss their own dismissal—that was inexcusable. And the evidence from the shipowners was that, while acutely anxious to know whether or not new ships would be delivered, they were putting no deadline or ultimatum on it.

The Irish Shipping Company, with four ships in suspension, was explicit about the absence of any deadline. The Harrison and Gowan companies, with two suspended contracts, said the same. The Lyle and Hogarth companies put the blame on the Government as much as anyone, having "heard nothing" since talks with Mr Nicholas Ridley on August 27. (What sort of cooperation is that?) It is true that the Department has since quoted a letter from the Irish Company, written on September 3 and saying

that "even a short delay may be fatal to our chances of achieving what we both seek—the building of these ships at Govan." Perhaps some of the shipowners have been speaking in a different tone of voice on different occasions. Inevitably, though, the shop stewards and men are deeply suspicious of the Government's good faith. After its evasions and mishandling of the Upper Clyde, from the withholding of credits a year ago onwards, that is not surprising.

But the men, on their side, ought to recognise that Mr Davies has to get the new Govan-Linthouse company into business quickly. Contracts for building new ships cannot be confirmed or signed until there is a company to negotiate them. Questions on price, delivery dates, and progress payments are part of the negotiation. These in turn depend on manning and working practices which must be discussed with the unions. After previous Upper Clyde experience of contracts taken on at too low a price, leading to heavy losses, the Government is legitimately reluctant to offer guarantees. It will not "pick up the phone," as the shop stewards ask, lest it is then landed with another huge bill. That does not justify an extreme threat from Mr Davies; it does justify him in calling for an early solution. If he will now take the initiative on a three-year remedy, or let Mr Stenhouse do so, progress ought to be possible.

Mr Davies is not the arrogantly callous man that was portrayed in Labour's debate at Brighton. He is the Government's agent and he has been badly advised. Probably he wants to do the best he can for the Clyde, within strict financial limits and within the "no lame ducks" philosophy. But he is politically inexperienced and he has been given two of the worst possible lieutenants in Mr Nicholas Ridley and Sir John Eden. One wanted to "hutch" UCS anyway and the other's view is exemplified by his comment, when confronted with the highest postwar unemployment, that we were too "obsessed" with the subject. Mr Heath's Government has been brutal in its pressure on the Clyde. It is earning a grim name for hard-faced incompetence. If Mr Heath wants to retrieve any kind of reputation in Scotland or outside it, he had better encourage Mr Davies to help the Clyde's shipbuilders.

## Mr Nixon tries a gamble

No President of the United States, especially no Republican, easily takes the road of statutory wages and prices policy. Any kind of government intervention in economic life is anathema not only to American business but to the labour movement. Predictably, disillusioned voices on the President's right say his proposals represent the not-so-thin edge of "a socialistic wedge." Mr Nixon has not adopted these policies, with the great political risks they involve, for ideological reasons. He has finally abandoned his opposition to long-term statutory controls because he believes the state of the US economy leaves him no choice.

It is not clear yet just how interventionist the new policy will prove to be in practice. The President has said that when the present complete freeze on wage and price increases ends on November 14 he will "rely primarily on the good faith and patriotic cooperation of the American people." The Administration has also taken some trouble only to get involved in possible intervention against "excessive" wage settlements or price increases at one remove. Although the Cost of Living Council, under the chairmanship of Mr John Connally, the Treasury Secretary, will determine the broad criteria for permitted settlements, two separate bodies will be concerned with operating it. The Administration has yet to determine the norms for permitted wage and price increases, although the overall objective is to reduce the annual rate of inflation to between 2 and 3 per cent a year. Since any economic recovery next year will produce a big reduction in unit costs of output, this may mean that annual pay settlements of up to 5 or 6 per cent could be allowed.

## No news is good news

Mr Andrew Stern, of the University of California, has conducted a survey to discover how much notice people take of the television news. Somewhat to his surprise, to say nothing of the despair of the TV networks, he found that 51 per cent of those interviewed by telephone immediately after watching a newscast could remember absolutely nothing. This must have led him into a number of bleak conversations on the following lines: "Pardon me, sir, I'm conducting a survey. Have you been watching the news?" "Yes, sir, I have." "Well, what did you think of it?" "What did I think of what?" "Why, the news." "What news?" "Sir, you said you'd been watching the TV news." "I did not." "But, sir, I swear..." "Sir, you're a liar and undoubtedly a dangerous lunatic. Get off my phone."

The chances are, however, that such a survey conducted here would reach similar conclusions. TV newscasts, being brief, work on the assumption

that had news is good news and thrive on disaster. A summary of the average night's output—Multiple Deaths in MI Pile-up, Belfast Bomb Outrage, Sex-mad Axeman Slays Three in Penthouse Love-Nest Horror—doesn't exactly add up to a harrel of laughs. True, there's not much point in presenting only happy news ("No maniacs in grubby raincoats assaulted beautiful stripper Beryl Scraggs as she walked home last night.") But anyone who relied on the TV news as his sole source of information on the state of the human condition would go quietly, or even very noisily, out of his mind.

What happens, perhaps, is that in self-defence the memory holes out the day's calamities as soon as it hears of them. Much nicer, anyway, to think how sweet Leonard or Reggie or Richard or Andrew looks as he squints anxiously at the prompt board than to absorb the fact that President Nixon has just assassinated Mao Tse-tung and Russia has declared nuclear war on the Isle of Wight. It can drive you mad, that kind of stuff, thrown out between dogmeat ads.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**NORTHUMBERLAND:** The pond is shallow and during the summer months cattle occasionally wander through the middle of it. Pastureland comes down to it on the west. Reeds have established themselves on the north and south shores. A good secondary road runs along its eastern bank. Between the road and the North Sea there is a barrier of high sand dunes clothed in marram grass. There is a man-made connecting canal between the sea and the pond not much more than 200 yards in length. When the tide is high, sea water seeps into this shallow lagoon. The water is brackish. The pond is very nearly a perfect rectangle in shape. Some years ago men introduced rainbow trout into the pond. They do not appear to have flourished and the occasional trout fisherman in it which I have observed have never taken a trout whilst under my scrutiny. But there is no doubt that there are plenty of fish of a kind in the pond for the regular attendance of avian anglers proves this to be the case. All through the spring a colony of between 5 and 10 cormorants have had their fill of fish. These scoundrels appear at times to take a hit of swallowing, and the cormorants' necks bulge after a quick catch. Now herons have come and put away the cormorants. On Sunday morning, scanning the pond and its surrounds for some avian treasure, I saw what at first I thought was a rather unusual fence post. It was a heron. As I went the edges with my glasses I counted no less than six great grey birds like a lot of patient human anglers spaced regularly along the banks in some club competition.

HENRY TEGNER

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## BENGAL: no time for talk

Sir—I commend your excellent leading article (October 6) on Bengal. It is now exactly two months since the United Nations Secretary General said in respect of West Bengal and East Pakistan the time is past when the international community can continue to stand by watching the situation deteriorate and hoping that relief programmes, humanitarian efforts and good intentions will be enough to turn the tide of human misery and potential disaster.

Yet Sir Alec Douglas-Home still finds it necessary to say to the UN General Assembly on September 29 that he has the aid of the politicians that we met here and argued about who was to distribute food while the millions starved? While the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has said this week "the words that are not translated into effective action are so many insults to the human beings who look to the UN with fresh hope and faith which so many seem to lack."

The plan is that, two months of argument interspersed with apathy have failed to move the world community to effective action. Whilst we have been enjoying our holidays

the refugees have squatted in continuing squalor, and many are dying in deepening degradation. As the commercial salesmen begin to suck us on to the merry-go-round of Christmas "goodies," famine conditions stare millions of East Pakistan peasants in the face. How much longer in all conscience must we talk or write letters to the Editor?

It is the sheer scale of this great human disaster in Bengal which makes it such a crucial issue for the whole of humanity pressed together on this space ship we call Earth. If mankind allows itself to remain impotent because of its lack of will on the part of its single most important forum, the UN General Assembly, then it cannot look hopefully towards the prevention of future suffering wherever it may occur.

The human race is on trial. It should not matter that the precise statistics of the current and projected suffering in Bengal are disputable. The plain, unalterable fact is that hundreds of thousands of families are in desperate need of relief and rehabilitation. No less an "observer" than President Yahya Khan himself has said: "We have a number

of problems down there (East Pakistan). First of all hunger. We cannot transport the food." (According to "Le Figaro", 1.9.71.)

The suffering millions involved are not helped by talk of the need for relief and a political settlement. It is time for us to mobilise the vital element which is lacking for Bengal: not food, not money, not help (although we need all these), but the WILL to act. To quote Sir Alec again: "The machinery of the UN on the ground must be strengthened if it is to be adequate to the task... there is not much time, for recently this problem between India and Pakistan has assumed a new and appalling dimension." I would perhaps disagree with Sir Alec's "not much time." There is, in fact, no time left for further talk. We appeal to every man and woman of conscience to make that expression of concern which will carry governments and, through them, the UN, into effective and immediate action.—Yours sincerely,

R. Leslie Kirkley,  
Director  
Oxfam,  
274 Banbury Road,  
Oxford.

## BENGAL: obstacles in the way

Sir—Your leading article "Bengal: money and diplomacy" (October 6), would have reflected more realism and carried greater conviction had it urged India to accept the UN Secretary-General's proposal of July 19, 1971, to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees under the supervision of UN observers.

As far back as May 21, the President of Pakistan had appealed to all bona fide citizens to return to their homes in East Pakistan from across the Indian border. To facilitate their return, reception centres were established on June 1 on the principal routes from India. These centres provide aid and

speedy rehabilitation facilities. A representative of the UN Secretary-General has been stationed in East Pakistan to coordinate relief efforts.

Several thousand displaced persons have returned to East Pakistan, mostly through unrecognised routes. They came because they were able to evade the obstacles placed by India in the way of returning refugees.

Your article could also have urged India to desist from training, organising, arming, financing and directing the operations of such elements as are attempting to inflict damage on the economy of East Pakistan and aggravating the problem of transport and movement of food-

grains into the interior of the Province.

It is regrettable that you should have endorsed Oxfam's intrusion into politics instead of reminding it that its role should be confined to humanitarian activity. In a recent advertisement published by the Guardian as well as other newspapers, Oxfam invited the public to write to Members of Parliament to press for a "political solution." One heard of aid with strings; but charity with strings is more original—Yours etc.,

Abdul Qayyum,  
Press Commissioner,  
Pakistan High Commission,  
London SW 1.

## Seeing the wood in the trees

Sir—I am rather mystified by your leading article comment (October 6), "Thoughts in a dark green shade." You seem to be suggesting that the Ramblers are again trees; but the contrary is the case. What is of serious concern is the alien nature and location of the so-called "economic" foresters' operations, and the way in which they use public money to deprive the public of erstwhile natural resources.

Monoculture of anything is hideous, both growing and aesthetically, and conifer species are fit only to be grown as garden specimens, as Kew's pinetum at Beddington in Kent illustrates well. Open moorland is considered a game for afforestation despite the fact that any open access land is a fast-wasting and irreplaceable asset for much-needed recreation in our industrialised society and, again, foresters' dislike for broadleaved amenity woodlands is coloured by money-worship.

To quote two examples: here in Kent the Forestry Commission is hell-bent on demolishing pleasant oakswoods of the tradi-

tional Wealden type, to gain extra space to plant more green monsters; while in Devon they prefer to ransack Dartmoor of both open moorland and of the traditional broadleaved valley woodlands so that so many visitors go to enjoy while at the same time, ignoring to a substantial extent that vast tract of marginal farmland on the Culm Measures of Mid Devon and North-east Cornwall.

We just do not have the right climate to compete in truly economic softwood growing. Conifer rotations in this country take something like thirty to forty years to come to a useable size (even longer for maturity).

Our foresters' resources would be better spent on the promotion of forest farming (in which the fruit and herbage of broadleaved trees are used to succour meat farming) to revitalise dying lowlands and upland valleys and, elsewhere, to plant—and refrain from plant-

log—on purely amenity grounds.—Yours faithfully,

Lowenna Ulcombe, Johnson,  
Maidstone, Kent.

## Getting Labour's ideas moving

Sir—As a trade unionist, I should like to express strong support for Jack Jones's plea (Guardian, October 5) for a closer relationship between the "intellectual" and "industrial" wings of the labour movement. Mr Jones rightly stressed the importance of initiatives being taken by groups such as the Fabian Society, but the trade union movement could itself take an initiative.

Any ideas originating from the rank and file, however stimulating or provocative they may be, have to pass through an extensive "filtering" process before they come to the attention of the intellectual elite of the labour movement.

One can move, support, or oppose a "resolution" which has then to win the support of a consensus at successive levels in the trade union movement. There is simply no channel open to the lay member or group wishing to originate or contribute to a thoughtful discussion. Many members of the labour

hierarchy sincerely believe that no original or worthwhile idea can come up from the ranks. In a sense they are right—no channel exists.

Obviously there must be selection, but this should be based on the intrinsic value of the ideas and on the care and effort which goes into their presentation. I believe that local groups should be able to prepare and present study papers to seminars of academics, industrial correspondents, MPs and such like intellectual "heavyweights." A joint committee from the TUC and Transport House could screen the material and possibly invite contributions under specific headings.

I do not expect any of these things to happen. I think the polarisation of the British Labour Movement will continue and I believe both "wings" will have cause to regret it.—Yours sincerely,

John Cunnas,  
Caedmon Avenue,  
Whitby, Yorks.

## Student digs a continuing concern

Sir—The impression your headline "Students dig crisis" (October 8) gives is rather misleading. The student accommodation problem is by no means solved. Because most students now have roofs over their heads does not mean that the "digs crisis" is solved. High rents, high hall fees, bad

landlords and proper planning of student accommodation provision will remain of the utmost concern to the TUC and the student body.—Yours etc.,

Digby Jacks,  
President Elect, National Union of Students,  
Endleigh Street,  
London, WC1.

## Ulster: a view from Stormont

Sir—A few comments from inside Ulster on Mr Roy Hattersley's article (October 7): 1. He refers to "aid from Great Britain" as though Northern Ireland were some backward, far-flung dependency, instead of an integral part of the kingdom, rightly sharing in the nation's wealth in the same way as any other region. (The Treasury will confirm that Scotland and Wales are annually "in the red" to the tune of £340 millions and £182 millions respectively against Ulster's £115 millions). The economic benefits of being part of the United Kingdom loom large in Ulster's determination not to be absorbed into the poorer republic of Ireland—a consideration which more Ulster Catholics subscribe to than Mr Hattersley might think.

2. In asserting that reforms are grudging and London Attitudes are less than fair, Catholics have been invited to come in out of the cold they have voluntarily and studiously

stayed in since the State was created. And if, as he claims, Mr Faulkner has "no real enthusiasm for the change," how does he account for his plan to create parliamentary committees with Opposition chairs—an idea which was certainly not born in Whitehall and which apparently proved too genuine a move to suit the Opposition's purposes, with the result that they soon manufactured an excuse to withdraw from Stormont.

3. Can Mr Hattersley not understand that the majority of non-Catholics in Ulster just want to live a normal, peaceful life and would dearly like their Catholic neighbours to accept Ulster's terms of country, too, and roll up their sleeves and work for it instead of indulging in the persistent isolationism that has really been at the root of the so-called segregationist society in Northern Ireland?—Yours sincerely,

(Cmndr) A. W. Anderson,  
Stormont.

## Value for money

Sir—Your leading article comment on the "Ramblers' Association" pamphlet "Forestry: Time to Re-think" (October 6) entirely misses the point. It is precisely because the taxpayers are financing the whole operation that it is a good idea to ask if forestry is providing value for money.

It is clear that the value of Britain's forests in the future is going to be, increasingly, to provide amenity and recreation, rather than attempting, very unsuccessfully, to compete with Canadian and Scandinavian wood-pulp producers in the export of our landscape.

If the Forestry Commission and the tax-avoidance syndicates continue to turn highland Britain into vast "spruce prairies" whilst the agricultural industry transforms lowland Britain into a treeless plain, then a rational balance—and a rational control—is necessary, urgently.

Colin Speakman,  
West Riding Area Hon. Sec.  
The Ramblers' Association,  
Leeds.



JACK JONES: wants initiative

## Story overthrown

Sir—I refer to your story "Carro Comeback for Gadaffi" (October 5), in which you quote the report in which the Lebanese paper "Al-Nahar" alleges that Major Mohammed Najm and a hundred other officials have approached the US Ambassador in Tripoli with a plan to overthrow the present Government of the Libyan Arab Republic.

Major Najm is at present attending the Cairo conference with Col. Gaddafi, and he is still a member of the Revolutionary Command Council. Therefore, he can assure you categorically that the story of "Al-Nahar" is a complete fabrication.—Yours sincerely,

Y. Azzabi,  
Press Attaché,  
Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic,  
London, SW 7.

## Modified benefit

Sir—Small misquotations I can accept, but really I did not say (Labour Party Conference report, October 6) "the Government had given each surtax payer 80 supplementary benefit." What I did say was: "to each surtax payer this Government has given 80 times more money than to each of those living today beneath the supplementary benefit line."—Yours faithfully,

Michael Meecher,  
House of Commons.

CHARLES MEDAWAR: inspired

## Matters of consuming interest

AFTER the controversial success of Ralph Nader's consumer investigations in America a British version joins the lists. LINDA CHREMAS reports.

THE march of militant consumerism continues. Ralph Nader, American consumer champion, is coming next week; the Consumers' Association is once again considering ways of expanding, and two young men about to start a Nader-style operation, earlier this summer, Charles Medawar and John Osborn, who have been to "muck-in" with Nader's Ramblers and discover whether their techniques and follow-up could help the Consumers' Association. Meanwhile, William Osborn, a graduate of Nader's, who has spent a considerable time in California looking at project prospects for the Medawar is now back, sufficiently inspired not just to produce a report for his employers, but to set up his own venture, a health care and safety measures in the support they need within a year or two. While visiting one of four universities, he has been looking for enough frustrated scientists engineers looking for outlets for expertise. While they may get support on a part-time basis, the seeking four or five quality researchers, "investigative" scientists, and perhaps the odd spirited accountant, for their full time.

"We intend to start slowly, quietly, as Nader did, and build reputation on a basis of solid, careful research. It may take a year or before we start getting results. Many targets include advertising; the way in which manufacturers decide to spend their money; the profit motive; the way employers and neighbours health and safety measures in the workplace. An impressive list, but Nader's research is under-estimated. The difficulties of bringing Nader to Britain. Firstly, information collected by government departments is confidential and not available to the public. It was like this in the 1950s until about eight years ago when Freedom of Information Act passed releasing Government to other bodies," says Osborn.

"Also firms in the States are compelled to provide information, help fight pollution. Here come information from anyone's product. The whole secrecy thing one obstacle to reform. Nader also relies greatly, employees telling tales on employers, past and present. So source may not be so fruitful. We have to be careful how we get information in the States it is undoubtedly a useful source. We cannot hope for here unless it is a major re-defining of attitudes says Osborn.

When research is completed, in problems arise. Channels of information are not so well defined in this country. Nader has a research friendly Senator or Congress Osborn explains, "who can demand—and usually get—a co-sponsor hearing which, with the subpoena any member of the House to give evidence, enables the issue to be publicly aired. This powerful weapon, and no such mechanism here. MPs have few facilities for the kind of research which precedes Congressional hearing and have power to ask for a public inquiry quite the same way.

Although it will not have a dam effect on their planned report, William Osborn has also detected a reluctance to prosecute firms who violate the law. "If an insipid firm infringing the Factory on safety for example, he is far likely to give them a warning to take them to court. Not that and ment by persuasion and conciliation necessarily bad.

"If it is effective it is fine, but we have seen in the States, the system is open to abuse."

From Charles Medawar's view, most important lesson learned: his American visit which will be incorporated into his new program were the value of the aggressive follow-up and the uncompromising consumer has to be seen in his activities. He is not otherwise a putting industry point of view anything like the detail we are. If fore he is not preoccupied—as we Britain tend to be—with the need for a balanced case. He feels industry has overwhelming reason to put its case through PR and at tising, so he concerns himself being the consumers' defence and not trying to be jury as well. While Medawar is sold on Nader for his own operation—although does intend to be "a little careful employing the less attractive, vag intrusive techniques"—he has advised the CA to change their strategy. "The CA can learn lessons from the American's lobbying and low-up methods, but they should change their methods of research. CA is a good, solid organisation, name to preserve. It has to lose by risking a more aggressive approach."

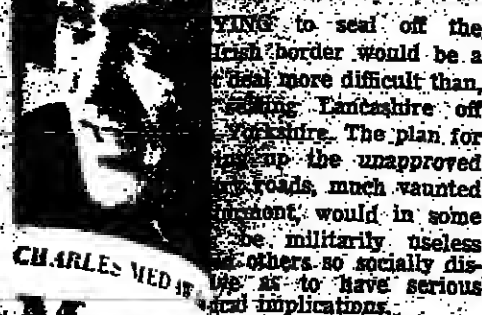
At the CA, John Hosker, Head Information, was not ruling out collaboration as recommended by Medawar into the business of pollution, ever-conscious of the wishes of the "Which?" subscribers, no confusion has yet been taken. "Let us that we are still identifying areas where the CA might make a contribution."

And how does he react to the sense of a Nader-operation? battle to get a better deal for consumers is too hard and too important for just one organisation to handle.

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## Matter consum interest

AFTER the completion of the Nader's report, the MAS report.

...to seal off the border would be a more difficult task than the plan for the unapproved roads, much vaunted, would in some be militarily useless as to have serious implications.

...most of the border living just inside the Free State did in all but name, and most of their business life in the South. If he roads were blown up, farmers and shoppers would be faced with a day of up to 50 miles to be cut off from their jobs, and workers would have to walk several miles to work.

...the task is fairly straightforward. Given the breathing space, Sappers and willfully would deep trenches in the low lanes. The problems, however, only begin there.

...example, a blast of the size carries for 200 yards, so the trench would have to be blown that once from Republic territory. This point, however, a few yards from a house, so the ditch would have to be another 200 yards.

...the fields on one side could easily skirt the road, so that the bang would be much further away. A trench there might of a whole hamlet from rest of Northern Ireland.

...ve further back and you have a whole mass of land, try roads which could round the new ditches across the border. Only a quarter of roads could be blasted any real advantage.

...here is also another



ABOVE: A YELLOW CROSS MARKS THE BORDER IN THE NEWRY AREA. RIGHT: A BRITISH PATROL IN THE BORDER ZONE.

NOW that Brian Faulkner has his 1,500 extra troops to stiffen the British presence in the Irish border areas, SIMON HOGGART reports from the Newry area on the feasibility of border control.



## Bordering on the impossible

equally difficult problem. It takes two hours to prepare a road to be blown. In this time for safety reasons the word would have been passed round the district and it is almost certain that large protest groups would rapidly form.

...If a mass of civilians chose to congregate well within the range of the blast, they would have to be moved and there would be a real possibility of rioting crowds, possibly backed by local IRA men. This could turn a straightfor-

ward operation into an extremely difficult and dangerous task, overlaid with appalling political and diplomatic overtones.

...Already, the army has laid down strict regulations to men patrolling the border, since the tragedy last August when a corporal was killed by IRA men on the border. All the unapproved border crossings are now marked with yellow lines and crosses, usually a few hundred yards inside Northern Ireland next to convenient turning points.

Soldiers on patrol are not allowed to go within 1,000 yards of the border without permission from their squadron commander, and they are not allowed within 500 yards without permission from brigade headquarters. This means in turn that many roads which could be patrolled have to be ignored, and roadblocks a mile inside the border have to be used instead.

...Major Mark Goodhart, the second in command of the 14/20 King's Hussars, the

regiment which has been patrolling the crucial stretch of border running south of Newry and carrying the main Dublin-Belfast routes, said: "The patrols can really only have a deterrent effect. If we set up a roadblock near the border, usually at the junction of two or three roads, we might spot a car coming towards us which turns back to the South as soon as the driver sees us. We then radio back to base and a helicopter goes up to spot the car. If the driver tries to cross further

west we can pull him in."

...The area patrolled by the Hussars, some of whom have now been replaced by members of the Royal Scottish Dragon guards, includes 44 unapproved roads and is believed to be those most used for arms and gelignite smuggling. The territory is strongly Republican, and local people have been aroused by the stories told about British troops by their friends and families in Belfast.

...On the border, nearly all

have friends and relations attached to the IRA. One of the kindliest women near Crossmaglen said: "I would personally like to strangle every British soldier in Northern Ireland." This is fairly common rhetoric, but it indicates a far depth of feeling.

...Three months ago, for example, the Hussars erected metal posts, like those used for scaffolding, across some unapproved roads. The posts were firmly embedded in concrete. The following night most of them had been sawn off at the base. At the hamlet of Carrickmord, which struggles across the border, the sawn-off posts represent little more than a danger to clumsy-footed cattle. "The boys did it," said a local van driver with evident pride.

...Spikes set into the road could as easily be sawn off, and concrete bollards could be blown up in a few seconds. The idea of a Berlin-type wall with watchtowers and barbed wire is especially derided by the army. "You couldn't man it effectively even if you could afford to build it," Major Goodhart said. "The most expensive wall in the world could be cut through with wirecutters costing a few shillings."

...So the soldiers who work long hours and live in cramped conditions, while retaining a striking good humour, are left to send out patrols. The patrols, usually of four armoured cars in a gaur formation against the rolling countryside, wind along the narrow tracks under the solemn gaze of the locals, their Browning machine guns pointing at the cows and the neat stone walls.

...Now and again they make a find of a rifle or 100 lbs of gelignite there. Even with the extra men they should receive shortly, and with their own remarkable efficiency, they could not begin to think of a thorough sealing off.



WILLIAM DAVIS

## Tory glory

THERE are seventeen motions down for next week's Tory Party Conference criticising the Government's public relations policy — or lack of it. "This conference," says South West Hertfordshire, "proposes that the Government improves its public relations, so that people can understand the efforts being made." The others agree, and Rosendale risks a mild rebuke of Mr Heath: the Prime Minister, it says, should not allow his predecessor's over-exposure to weigh too heavily when considering occasions on which to address the public.

...Much the same point has just been made in a Bow Group pamphlet: Mr Heath's PR Department, it claims, is more interested in concealing than in keeping us informed. The PR men would no doubt deny this, but one can see why so many Tories are unhappy. There is an uneasy feeling that the miracles they had expected may not be forthcoming after all, and a widespread uneasiness that the Government is unpopular.

### Policy decisions

The hope, therefore, is that, even if he feels unable to tell us what he's doing, Mr Heath will at least let us see his "achievements." This, according to his supporters, includes the cuts in income tax and SET — moves which were policy decisions rather than actual achievements, but nevertheless look and sound good.

...Mr Heath will, I am sure, oblige when he comes to make his big speech next week. But his critics really ought to make some attempt to appreciate the value of silence. It is a popular myth that public relations is the same thing as salesmanship. In fact, of course, a good PR man often spends more time trying to keep things out of the papers than putting them in.

...Mr Heath won the last general election by telling us as little as possible. He posed as a strong, competent leader who would solve all our economic problems and restore our self-esteem. The formula worked, and after he took over people talked with admiration about "the new style in Downing Street."

...One of the great merits of silence is that, if you say nothing or stick to rote phrases, you reduce the risk of putting your foot in it. People who insist on spelling out their philosophy, or arguing in public about their decisions, offer countless hostages to fortune. Ask Messrs Wilson, Jenkins, and Lord.

...Mr Heath was persuaded, in an unguarded moment, to say what he would do about prices. Now no one will ever allow him to forget it: how much better it would have been for his party if he'd kept mum!

...There are, of course, occasions when skilful PR can pay. The secret of successful propaganda is repetition, and certain phrases — however empty — can make an impact through constant use. The Tories did well with the word "revival" and with the charge that "Mr Wilson tells lies." Harold is now trying to hit back with the word "compassion" and the charge that Mr Heath is "heartless and evil." If he says it often enough, it might well work.

Tone down

Clever public relations can also tone down some of the more awkward facts of life. When Mr Wilson was Prime Minister, the word "Socialist" was never used by Ministers because they didn't want to scare off middle-class converts. The equally controversial term "unemployment" also disappeared from the official vocabulary. Industry was no longer throwing people out of work, it was "releasing surplus labour." And Governments were "sponsoring redeployment."

...Mr Heath has not, so far, shown a similar talent for inventing euphemisms — which is no doubt one reason why so many Tories are unhappy. He has unthinkingly allowed photographers to show him at the helm of Morning Cloud, but this is beginning to be a wasting asset. There are, nowadays, as many jokes about Mr Heath's sailing activities as there once were about Eisenhower's golf.

...What his Tory supporters really want, it seems, is more exposure of the Prime Minister on television. The novelty of the "new style" in Downing Street has worn off; Harold's style is beginning to come back into fashion.

...Whether Mr Heath will prove willing to go along with this remains to be seen. He's never been one for holding "dialogues" with the nation. Governments, he believes, should govern and not spend their time arguing with the people. The Tory manifesto is true, promised more "open Government" and we clearly haven't got it. The interests of democracy would no doubt be better served if we did. But I suspect it will take more than conference motions to make Mr Heath change course.

## MISCELLANY

### Augmented

VOLUME of public relations at its glossiest has been plucked from most Fleet Street desks this week, and ably in a good many commissionaires' trays too. It is called "What about Africa?" It is presented as a special edition of International Mexican, "Auge." It claims to be an objective panorama, "a murkier blurring of line between reporting and advertising could hardly be imagined. The nearest to examination of apartheid on page 326, which includes a photograph of a ntu millionaire, and an article which reveals more of the quality of the quality of journalism than it South Africa.

...We, the journalists of Africa, had expected to be denied the dom of the cities. This of so. In the towns African has adopted a dress, although he prefers to revert to tribal when he goes home. ...e of them have five, 10, 15 wives. ... By and e the African is a happy son.

...he magazine also puffs up international news in South Africa. "Financial Mail" of Johannesburg reckons that of the volume's 340 pages a been sponsored (going £800 a page), and that South African Department Information, and Tourist are buying a plump e of the first print order 300,000. By and large ugea" publisher, J. cis Lourdes, is a happy son.

ailing

LEBRATING Persian anniversary is one thing, but ing Persian food is other. The royal person who will be flocking to nepolis next week for the 10th (or thereabouts) anniversary of Iran, will be eating the style to which they are accustomed. Maxims are ung all the catering, and it gars they have no inhibi about putting all their slls eggs into one basket. Five thousand bottles of ne have already been flown

from Paris to quench the royals' thirst, but the food is being kept fresh to the last moment. Nine and a half pounds of quail, eggs, plus more than four tons of deep frozen goodies are due to leave Paris in one Iran Air Boeing this weekend. Its only stop will be at Zurich to pick up 30 extra chefs.

...The French are supplying absolutely everything on the same flight. All the beef, veal and lamb, 1500 worth of island, 43 different kinds of vegetables, 15 sorts of cheeses (French of course), and 50 kippers (there's no accounting for royal taste). The French do, after all, have to cater for a guest list which ranges from Agnew to Podgorny, from a Japanese prince to our own Princess Anne, and the Queen of Nepal.

...What the masters of French cuisine will do if the plane is diverted by bad weather is unthinkable — it will even have all the pepper and salt aboard.

SO THAT'S where they go. The National Union of Railwaymen held their conference dinner in Brighton on Thursday night. To entertain the proceedings they hired a comedian. His family, said the comedian, had been so poor, even the mice had left home. As he spoke this gem, a mouse scurried across the floor of the hotel, one of Brighton's pluckiest and most expensive.

### Prime time

ROME police held their own "Operation Synod" earlier this week, sweeping every suspicious character off the streets to make the city safe for the bishops, and to ward off a rumoured protest march on the Vatican. One man caught in the net was Bruce Mitchell, a BBC cameraman working on a story about Muriel Spark.

...The police found him knocking on the locked door of his hotel at midnight. Since Mitchell didn't speak Italian, and the door never opened, it was decided that he was being held. He was taken to a mental hospital, then was told to go quietly next morning. Mitchell is not complaining. They even changed the sheets every two hours.



BOOED in the West, turned back by the East, The Marx & playwrights' lot is not a copy one. The mixed first reception for Peter Weiss's new play, "Holocaust" at the Schiller Theatre in West Berlin, left the Jewish author of "Marat/Sade" more than a little perplexed. Did the booing that drowned the applause every time he came on to take his bow come from Right-wing haters, spurning his

JOHN WINDSOR meets a centenarian with massacre on his mind

## The man from Little Big Horn

WHAT really happened at Little Big Horn and Wounded Knee? Chief Red Fox, a nephew of Chief Crazy Horse claiming to be 101 years old, put on his eagle feather head-dress and clay-ribbed shield of honour in London yesterday and recommended his memoirs as the definitive account.

...On Sunday, June 25, 1876, when the hated "Yellow Hair" Custer and his 261 men were decimated at Little Big Horn, Red Fox estimates that he was six years and 14 days old. He said he wandered among the corpses the following day and learned of the white man's treachery at the knee of his father, Black Eagle.

...Since the publication of Dee Brown's "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee" opened the scars of the Red Indian controversy and topped the American best-seller list for six months, Red Fox has been stomping the States, and now here, telling palaeofacts: "My account is the truth. Read that."

...Dimmed eyesight has prevented him from reading the Brown version, but he says: "Some of the old Indians who were wounded told me his book ain't accurate and correct. Dee Brown is secretary

to the library at Illinois University and it is all copied stuff. Mine is from my diaries. I went to Illinois: he was there but he wouldn't talk to me. I don't know why."

...The years have not dimmed Red Fox's contempt for Custer. "He was no good. He shot 52 women and children at Washita River, which is why they were after him, and took a 14-year-old Indian girl called Yellow Bird as his mistress."

...Some people say he had four bullets in him, but the army records don't show that. He had a powder burn on his temple, either he committed suicide or one of his soldiers shot him." President Grant had removed Custer from his command, and only the pleas of his superior officer had saved him from the disgrace of his Seventh Cavalry marching without him. He was said to have had no orders to fight the Indians, but thought that a victory was the only way to get back his command. Crazy Horse's 3,000 Sioux and Cheyenne made it his last stand.

...The Chief's account of the Wounded Knee Massacre on December 29, 1890, in which 200 sick and hungry Indian women and children and 90 warriors died, and the resist-

ance of the Indians was finally broken, is culled from talks with military commanders of the time — General Nelson Miles, General Hugh Scott, Colonel Frank Bouldin and others.

...His book says: "The White man's history says that one of the Indians resisted, being searched and that during the scuffle his gun was discharged. Many of my friends who were survivors disputed that statement. They said no Indian had a gun and there was no scuffle at that time by any of the Indians. It is reasonable to believe this, for after the firing of the gun, there was a general attack."

...Red Fox shows no symptoms of what could modestly be called the inflexibility which has condemned his race to poverty and confinement. He has fought on the wrong side in 107 Western films, spent four years in the US Navy, lives in a house in Corpus Christi, Texas, and was quite at ease amid the opulent trappings of the Waldorf Hotel.

...The food did disagree with him. He toyed with a sardine canope for ten minutes before declaring that he never ate grease or fried food, preferring fresh fruit, vegetables and boiled meat. He balanced

this clue to longevity against the fact that he smokes 18 big cigars a day, which his bank manager estimates has cost him \$5,000 dollars so far.

...He spent 15 years with Buffalo Bill Cody and his circus, and confirmed the Useful Fact which every schoolboy knows, that Cody faked his sharpshooting by using scatter shot. It was Red Fox who threw up plaster of Paris balls from a moving horse for Buffalo Bill to shoot at from a horse behind — and got shot in the back with a mixture of plaster of Paris and lead when Cody was drunk. They used to keep the seats by the grand entrance empty in case the audience suffered in the same way.

...Edward VII took to him when the circus toured England and Europe for four years until 1908, the last time he saw Britain. The King took part in a circus cowboy-and-Indians battle. "He told me — I want you Redskins to put on a bloody good fight tonight when you build up the stagecoach. Bill and I will be the coach." The audience has shown mingled distress and amusement when he clouted the King's balding head with a rubber tomahawk.



## Why Japan wanted a party BY MICHAEL LAKE

THE ambivalence of the British Establishment's reaction to the State visit of Japanese Emperor Hirohito was accurately reflected in the Earl Mountbatten's refusal to meet him in public. It is fair to point out that the visit was not Britain's idea — it was made on the initiative of the Japanese Government, formally, and in fact, to "set the seal" on 20 years of improving relations.

...Britain was only one country on a European tour mapped out by the Imperial Court and those Tokyo Ministries most concerned with relations with Europe. The Emperor comes from an emergent country, for some time simply because there has been no such State visit before.

London turned on the full pomp — even if the crowds maintained an eerie silence. State visits are almost always at least two years in the pipeline, so that one might have expected the Hirohito visit to have been approved under the Wilson Government. It was fixed up much more recently, under this administration.

...Such visits take place for a variety of reasons — to return a previous occasion; or on the advice of the embassy concerned on the grounds that such a visit would greatly benefit relations between the two countries, especially if the Head of State coming to Britain comes from an emergent country, for some time simply because there has been no such State visit before.

Presumably if the Queen and her Ministers had felt sufficiently strongly about it they could have curtailed, if not ruled out the Emperor's tour, by suggesting that it wait a few more years.

...The involved recall that the State visit to Britain of the West German President Theodor Heuss in 1958 was the subject of a difficult political decision, more so than in the case of Hirohito. There was a great deal of opposition to the Heuss visit — which was again the result of pressure to "set the seal" on improving relations — and some officials, significantly those most sympathetic to the Nazis, felt it came too soon after the war.

...The Nazis had systematically tried to exterminate a

race of people; the Japanese had never tried that. They had at worst behaved with ruthless inhumanity to allied prisoners of war, but in the manner the Nazis dealt with slave labour from the Ukraine. The acid point was that Hirohito is the only living living relic of those times still in his old job.

...Yet Japan is now the third economic power in the world and thus of primary importance to the West. Japan is also conspicuously the only important country, let alone the only former enemy, with which the British have not exchanged a State visit, and even less Commonwealth country has enjoyed the ritual. Next month the Queen is off to Turkey.

...It would, in all the circumstances, have been a very dif-

icult, negative decision of considerable importance for the Government to have told Emperor Hirohito to stay away. Furthermore, whatever the public controversy about the Emperor's part in the war, the historians in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office believe in his passive role, particularly in his ultimate assertion of authority to surrender his country unconditionally and take the blame while generals all around him were committing hara-kiri; and finally in his unimpeachably peaceful passion for marine biology.

...Seriously enough, the Emperor, of myopic aspect and intensely withdrawn, might have become a joke figure but for his frail dignity. It is doubtful if he enjoyed the visit very much.

As the show jumping season ends, Geoffrey Nicholson talks to Ann Moore — the final of the season

## Jump for joy

WHEN the horseboxes roll out of the Wembley compound tonight, show jumping will put away its nursery furniture of wooden bricks and barbers' poles for another year. The Horse of the Year Show, the last big event of the season, will be over, and with it the riders' last chance to bid for a place on the Olympic short list.

...To the disappointment of the British Show Jumping Association, the Olympic team will again be limited to three riders. Remembering Marion Mould's disastrous crash on Stroller in Mexico which put paid to any British prospects in the team event, the BSJA pressed for teams of four with three to count. But the Olympic Committee decided that this would overwork the last day's programme, so three it remains.

...Early in January the selectors will draw up a list of ten to a dozen riders who will be invited to compete at certain meetings. By mid-May these will be reduced to five or six. But, horses being even more volatile than people, the final selection will not be made until a few weeks before the Games.

...Even this far ahead, though, many people in the sport would offer even money that the last three names will be David Broome, the current world champion, who has ridden in three Olympics and

won bronze medals in two; the tactician, Harvey Smith, whose actions speak rather louder than his words; and the 21-year-old European women's champion, Ann Moore. Two of them in fact, might have been predicted a year ago, but Ann Moore would have seemed no likelier than several other promising outsiders — except perhaps to her father, who has managed her career from the start, and to herself.

...At the end of last season," she says, "I felt I was very well equipped with two good horses, and very young horses, Paim and April Love. If luck was with me, and everything went right, I knew this could be a good year."

...Brought up in the Warwickshire countryside near Knowle, she began riding at the age of five. Since then her life has been gradually directed towards reaching her present international level in show jumping. Her father — chairman and managing director of his own machine tool firm as well as director of a large public company — had been with horses all his life. She says: "And though the family never said 'you must ride because we like horses,' the moment I began to take an interest, he was always there to encourage and help."

...School was accommodated to the pattern. She went as a day girl, instead of a boarder, to Rossall Abbey, just down the road from home, which enabled her to show her horses during the week. At 18 she took a secretarial course but had already decided to

make show jumping her career. She does have a part-time job as public relations officer with her father's company but, as she says, "fortunately I don't have to rely on what I earn to keep me alive."

...She has had fewer lean years than most people. I owe a great deal to my father who used his business head to manage my career with show jumpers. Little things have gone wrong, but the gradual progress has been onward. One thing you mustn't have when you're young is a complete season without the right horses, or with horses sick. It's a season wasted, and particularly at my age it's important to get every bit of experience you can. There are a lot of horses I can't ride. And my father has always tried to see I had the horses that suit my style and go with me.

...What sort of horses are these? Her answer is very positive. "Well, for a start, I'm not very big or terribly strong. So it would be pointless me climbing on an enormously big horse. It would be too big a mass for me to control — whereas Harvey Smith would probably ride it very well. So I tend to go for smaller horses. I like them fairly quick, both in thinking and in movement. I want an excitable horse, then to try and push on a reluctant horse. I go for these highly-strung horses — always thoroughbred. I love thoroughbred horses. They're agile. It wouldn't appeal to me at all to ride a horse that needed pushing."

Paim is a case in point. "He came from some farmers we knew in Derbyshire and was bought as a hunter. He was a four-year-old and had never done any jumping or anything like that. But my father has a marvellous eye for a potential show jumper and we trained him from then on. April Love was another horse he saw and said, yes, that's the horse for you. She wouldn't suit a lot of people, though. In that sense I've been managed well."

...Not that she hasn't her own flair for management, too. She is highly competitive and wouldn't lightly pass up the opportunity of a good draw and a horse that was going well. But she tries to ride with sympathy, refusing to push a young horse beyond its limits. She doesn't play down her interest in being selected: "It must be the ultimate in anybody's life with horses."

...Anyway, I do feel I have a horse of Olympic calibre. But it's very much in the hands of the selectors. If they select me, I shall be delighted to go. If not, well, life goes on."

Whether Mr Heath will prove willing to go along with this remains to be seen. He's never been one for holding "dialogues" with the nation. Governments, he believes, should govern and not spend their time arguing with the people. The Tory manifesto is true, promised more "open Government" and we clearly haven't got it. The interests of democracy would no doubt be better served if we did. But I suspect it will take more than conference motions to make Mr Heath change course.





# Conference firm on nationalisation of insurance

The Labour Party Conference yesterday rejected the advice of the executive committee and asked it to prepare specific proposals for the nationalisation of all banking and insurance companies, and to formulate a state third party motor insurance scheme financed by a tax on petrol.

Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester NE, was constantly booed and heckled at the beginning of a speech on behalf of the executive in which he asked the conference to remit the two motions.

There were loud interruptions and shouts of "No" from the floor when he pointed out that the party would have to compensate the companies because "we have not yet become a confiscatory party." The chairman, Mr Ian Mikardo, had to intervene and ask the conference to give Mr Bradley a fair hearing.

The two motions were passed on a card vote—the nationalisation of the banks by 3,519,000 to 2,104,000 and the state motor insurance scheme by 3,316,000 to 2,316,000.

The Labour conference ended yesterday with a debate on banking and insurance. Miss Jo Richardson (Hammersmith North Constituency Labour Party) said that delegates had been trying to bring this subject before the conference for years.

She proposed a motion calling on the Labour Party to include in its next manifesto proposals to nationalise all banking and insurance companies, and requesting the national executive committee to set up a working party to put proposals before next year's conference.

She recalled that as far back as 1925 conference had called for the public ownership of these institutions, and a resolution had been passed on these lines in 1931. In 1949 a document by the national executive committee proposed taking over the highest insurance companies. By 1953 this had been watered down, and after that the matter was quietly dropped.

"The time has come to start to work on it again," she said. "We want ownership, not vague control, not another Bank of England, so much a part of our own that it is answerable to no one."

The merchant banks had the financial control of Britain in their hands. Their self-satisfied financial controllers were answerable to no one.

"Insurance controls £13,000 millions of the nation's cake, and of this £6,000 millions consists of adventures in public companies, one company alone controls £2,000 millions and seven others between £500 millions and a £1,000 millions between them—all in the hands of a small number of directors on interlocking boards."

"The last Labour Government rocked from one financial crisis to another because it did not control the commanding heights of the financial resources of this country. How can a Labour Government hope to plan and develop new

ferocious had been able to debate. It should be supported.

Summing up for the executive, Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester NE, asked conference to remit both motions as the proposals contained in them were not of a sub-committee of the executive.

"Practical political decision-taking frequently lies in an area where a distinction has to be drawn between what we would like and what is, in fact, possible."

Proposals for nationalisation should not be seen in isolation. They must be consistent with priority needs and the party's general economic strategy.

The objectives of nationalisation were far wider than simple industrial efficiency. They must be consistent with accountability, economic quality, and the need for all members to benefit from economic change and development.

To go on from the delegates, Mr Bradley continued: "Let us remember, it is normal for us

already been done by the party. A weekend conference had been held on City and financial institutions, and a report forwarded to the executive. But even if the insurance and banking institutions were in public hands, many, if not most, of the complex problems of monetary management would still remain. It was important to distinguish between the financial and economic aspects."

Certain aspects of the industry were of concern to the executive among them the sheer lack of accountability. The proposal to bring motor insurance under state control was not new, and had first been mooted in 1926. The collapse of Vehicle and General had raised the issue once more.

"The plain truth of the matter is that we have an antiquated and unregulated system of motor insurance which meets the needs of neither the insured nor, more important, the victims of road accidents."

Mr Bradley said the executive was coming to the conclusion that the only real solution was the establishment of State insurance schemes. "What form such a scheme should take, how far it should go, how it should be administered, and how it should be financed, are all matters requiring deep and expert study."

The resolution calling for an extra tax on petrol was one way. Turning to the other resolution, he said: "The peculiar nature and traditions of British financial institutions make intervention by the State extremely difficult. Pension funds—and these are not mentioned in the resolution—are largely independent of the insurance funds and are together worth £7,000 millions."

Ten years ago, the party had recommended control over investment policies, pension funds, and insurance companies. Two years ago, it had recommended a national investment board to coordinate state intervention in investment decisions.

"These may be—I do not say will be, but may be—more practical, and will certainly be less expensive than outright nationalisation," Mr Bradley said.

At this point, Mr Ian Mikardo, the chairman, appealed to delegates to allow Mr Bradley a fair hearing.

Mr Bradley said: "This traditional approach of ours to compensation for newly acquired assets of private industry has not yet been challenged, and as such makes another compelling reason for getting our priorities right within future public ownership programmes."

A good deal of study had been done by the party. A weekend conference had been held on City and financial institutions, and a report forwarded to the executive. But even if the insurance and banking institutions were in public hands, many, if not most, of the complex problems of monetary management would still remain. It was important to distinguish between the financial and economic aspects."

## Reports by Malcolm Dean, Dennis Johnson, and Malcolm Stuart

to compensate former owners of companies in private industry which are brought into the public sector. Conference must learn to distinguish between re-acquiring assets which have been moved off and entering into new fields of public ownership because in that respect (interruptions)...

Mr Nicholas Sharp (Bromley Ravensbourne CLP) moved a motion calling on the national executive committee to prepare a scheme for road insurance and car tax to be paid for by an addition to petrol tax.

Mr Simon Gelbery (Uxbridge CLP), said there had been a continual saga of bankruptcy of insurance firms. What made insurance so special was that it was compulsory by law. But those who will the end must will the means. A full frontal attack on the insurance companies should not be taken lightly. All the merits of the case indicated that there should be such drastic action.

Mr D. G. C. Jones (Uxbridge CLP), said the motor insurance motion was the first concrete and specific proposal that con-

# Democracy for the patient

Dr John Dunwoody, former MP for Falmouth, opened yesterday's session of conference by introducing a resolution on behalf of the Socialist Medical Association.

The resolution called for the rejection of the Conservative proposals contained in its consultative document on the NHS, and expressed its concern at the limited structure of a democratic element to the present administration of the Health Service.

It called on a future Labour Government to ensure democratic representation at all levels of the health service structure, and urged the National Executive Committee to prepare a policy statement on future planning of the health service for the 1972 conference.

The 1968 National Health Act, said Dr Dunwoody, had resulted in a greater effect on the health and happiness of the people than any other measure on the statute book. It was a fine example of practical socialism, and the party ought to remind the public that Labour was responsible for it.

Some people had forgotten that the administrative structures set up at the time of the dramatic changes of 1948 were intended to be limited and experimental. But the hierarch-

ical structure established then was creating and outdated. "The regional hospital boards and boards of governors are almost self-elective secret societies. That is why we are asking for the democratic representation of the consumer—the patient—in the health service and all who work for it."

Dr Dunwoody said he was calling for a policy document because simple "Tory bashing" would not win the party elections. They had to know the general line along which they were going to go. "An exciting and challenging opportunity is open to us. If we do not take it, we may see the health service crumble about us in years to come."

Mr Alec Cohen (Hertfordshire Federation of Labour Parties) proposed a resolution deploring the rapid growth of private medical insurance schemes which threatened the socialist principles of the National Health Service, and demanding the end to the use of NHS facilities for private patients. The resolution also called for all private nursing homes to be brought under the health service.

Seconding the motion, Mr Alex Waugh (Havant and Waterlool CLP) said that co-opts were happy enough to allow patients to jump queues so long as they could pay, but when the

money ran out they callously lost interest and made them wait for treatment.

Mrs Betty Shuttlewood (Sudbury CLP) moved a motion calling on the Parliamentary Labour Party to press for full implementation by local authorities of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970. Too many councils were paying only lip service to the Act, and had made no real effort to implement even its most basic requirements. In particular, she urged the rapid completion of lists of disabled people in each locality.

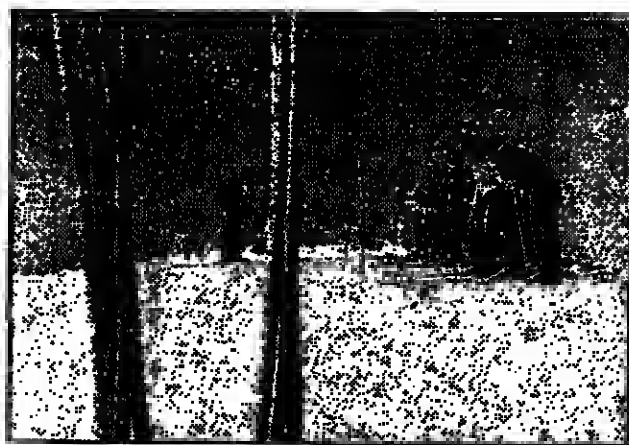
Labour councillors had a considerable duty to ensure that the Act was taken and Mrs Shuttlewood said that all councils should now be ensuring that access by wheelchair was available to all public places.

Seconding the motion, Mr Graham Towers (Chelsea CLP) pointed out that the Act was now law, and there was no reason to prevent local authorities from putting it into effect unilaterally.

Mrs Lena Jeger, replying for the executive, accepted the motions though she said that the executive had reservations about the Hertfordshire Federation's motion, while accepting it in principle.

All motions were carried.

# TRAVEL GUARDIAN



In his final article on winter sports RON BUTCHART examines snow conditions and apres-ski facilities from Scotland to North Africa via Eastern Europe

# Snow on whose doorstep?

THE swift, cheap, charter package traffic to the resorts of the Alps is the big bargain, with duty-free drink and cigarettes, with wine and cheese, and with infinitely greater ski-ing facilities. Scotland and some of the Continental countries now trying to sell their snow to the booming winter holiday market, cannot compete.

Skiers prefer the devil they know? But surely, even with all the bonhomie of France, the gemütlichkeit of Austria, it is nice to ski over the Alpine horizon occasionally. Snow doesn't fall only on the Alps—and hospitality is all the warmer where British faces and skis are less common. A brief look, therefore at some countries and resorts well worth visiting.

**ANDORRA**  
Package holidays in this tiny, Pyrenean principality are arranged by Willow Vale Holidays, 35 Dartmouth Road, London SE23. Stay in Andorra La Vella, the capital, and use the shuttle service to the ski slopes. The facilities in this little-known area are, except for weekends during holidays, there are no queues and no

crowds. The snows are reliable and the runs of good length and varied standards.

Unspoiled and undiscovered as yet, Andorra offers the added attraction of tax-free prices among the lowest in Europe (Scottish whisky under £1 a bottle). The apres-ski life is scattered among the hotels, bars, and the few discotheques and night clubs. Little English is spoken by the ski instructors, but the Ski Club of Great Britain have a resident representative in Andorra who will give advice and help over any problems.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
Package holidays now offered by Lunn-Poly at Stary Smokovec in the High Tatras from £34.50 for one week and from £53.25 for 15 days. Ski packs: £9 one week, £13.30 two weeks. Flight time from London to Poprad airport (30 minutes drive from Stary Smokovec) only two hours 25 minutes—which brings the Tatras closer than many of the popular Alpine ski resorts.

Good skiing close by Smokovec, and 10 minutes away by electric rail, excellent snow slopes, towns, and a cable car to Tatranska

Lomnica. Ski school (Austrian technique): instructors speak English. A measure of the quality of the skiing is the fact that the area is very popular with Austrian skiers.

Attractions include duty-free Tuxes shops (Scottish just over £1 a bottle), King-size cigarettes under £1 for 200. Apres-ski: heated swimming pool in one of the Lunn-Poly hotels and dancing in the Grand—but take a lounge suit. A must is an evening out at the Koliba—one-time robbers' forest hideaway where you eat by candle-light surrounded by goat-skin wall-hangings, food cooked over an open charcoal grill. Dark, smoochy dancing to genuine gypsy music.

Stay off imported Western liquor and wines, they are highly taxed, but the local and Hungarian wines are cheap and good. Acquire a taste for vodka. The food, the charming and courteous service in the Slovak hotels are unbeatable.

**POLAND**  
Excellent skiing at Zakopane in southern Poland: good lift facilities, and apres-ski. The Polish Travel Office, 313 Regent Street, London W1, can offer all-in arrangements from

£27 and give full information about the area.

**CYPRUS**  
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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2  
 Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## Maxwell not to lodge appeal

Mr Robert Maxwell, former Labour MP for Buckingham and founder of Pergamon Press, has decided not to appeal against the interlocutory judgment of the High Court in his action against the Department of Trade and Industry and its officers. But his legal advisers, Lewis, Silkin and Partners, in a statement issued yesterday, said Maxwell was to proceed with "the speedy trial of the High Court action which was ordered on the application of Mr Maxwell's counsel."

Mr Maxwell failed in his legal challenge in the High Court at the end of last month to halt a Department of Trade inquiry into two companies formerly controlled by Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems.

Mr Justice Forbes ordered a "speedy trial" of a High Court action which Mr Maxwell is bringing against the department and its inspectors Mr Owen Stabile, QC and Sir Ronald Leach, a City accountant.

The two ministry inspectors conducting the two-year-long inquiry had undertaken not to deliver a report to the Department pending an appeal by Mr Maxwell.

Mr Maxwell seeks to stop those parts of the inquiry dealing with his own activities. The statement issued on Mr Maxwell's behalf yesterday said: "Mr Justice Forbes took the view that the interim report on Pergamon Press and the final report on ILSC which were published last July failed to comply with the requirements of natural justice, and that it was probable that the trial judge would hold the reports to be void."

"Mr Maxwell and his advisers see no reason to appeal against that judgment. They strongly take the view that if the inspectors were to deliver any further report before the action has been tried, it would be tainted by the failure to follow the requirements of natural justice which in the opinion of Mr Justice Forbes tainted the first reports."

"In their view therefore," the statement concluded, "for the inspectors or the department to proceed as if the judgment of Mr Justice Forbes had not been delivered would itself be wholly unfair and contrary to the requirements of natural justice."

In spite of his fighting statement, Mr Maxwell's decision not to appeal leaves the Department of Trade and Industry free to publish the second report of its inspectors into the affairs of Pergamon, for the department only undertook not to publish until an appeal against Mr Justice Forbes' decision had been heard.

The second report is known to be ready and could therefore no doubt be published with little delay.

Nevertheless, in view of Mr Justice Forbes' remarks at the injunction hearing, the department may now feel it wiser not to release the second report until the main action has been heard.

Mr Maxwell obviously hopes the department will have been deterred.

## Lonrho statement adds to mystery

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

The much awaited statement from Lonrho was issued last night—but it raises at least as many new questions as it answers old ones. Issued under the joint names of Mr Alan Ball, chairman and joint managing director and Mr R. W. Rowland, joint managing director, it deals with one of the arrests in South Africa, platinum development, the recent resignations from the board, and the group's prospects.

The only really new part of the statement concerns the developments at Western Platinum, the platinum prospect Lonrho is setting up in South Africa in collaboration with Falconbridge, the Canadian nickel producer. Full concentration production is scheduled to start by next spring and the smelter is due to be commissioned next November. It will produce a "nickel/copper matte" containing precious metals.

This is a completely new departure for Lonrho. Previous statements from the company suggested that the major metal to be produced would be platinum. It now appears that platinum will only be a by-product of other metals.

Although there is a glut of platinum on the world market its price differential with nickel and copper is such that profit expectations from Western Platinum could be much reduced.

Mystery still remains on the financing of the whole project.

## 'Exports too important for politics'

Export promotion is a business too important to be a plaything of politicians' caprice, the director general of the British National Export Council warned yesterday.

Mr Peter Tennant was referring to the Government's decision—announced in May—that the BNEC was to be replaced by a new body, the British Export Board.

He said the council had been waiting five months to be told who would chair the new body and which nine businessmen would be selected to form the board.

Mr Tennant told a manufacturers' association: "I hope very much it will not be like Samuel Beckett's play 'Waiting for Godot' in which this fantasy figure never appeared."

"Export promotion is too serious a business to be the plaything of the caprice of politicians."

The new board would be run by civil servants at the Department of Trade and Industry, replacing the 80 or so executives of the BNEC drawn from industry, business, and the professions. It seemed also that the board would dispense with the services of nearly 400 businessmen who had served on the BNEC council and committees.

Mr Tennant felt that in its seven and a half years the council had brought businessmen together to promote Britain's business. The BNEC's weakness had been that it depended on Government finance.

## Nabarlek claim 'to protect shareholders'

From MICHAEL BLENDALL: Sydney, October 8

The former chairman and managing director of Queensland Resources Limited, Dr Rod Hudson, had been forced into making his announcement that the company had 55,000 short tons of uranium oxide at Nabarlek to protect its shareholders, he said today.

He justified the admission on the grounds that he had no alternative because he suspected fellow directors were using inside information to buy up the company's shares.

Mr Hudson was giving evidence before the Australian Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange in Canberra.

Mr Hudson told the committee of boardroom power struggles in which he suspected members of Patrick Corporation and Cadell Resources Securities were attempting to take control of Queensland Mines and its parent, Kathleen Investments.

Mr Hudson said that on August 31 last year, after the company's share price had risen, he had called a meeting of the board of directors that afternoon, when it was decided to issue a statement to the exchange and the press.

Asked by the Senate committee chairman, Senator P. E. Rae, whether Dr Rod had explained the basis of his calculation of the grade of uranium oxide, Mr Hudson said he

assumed Dr Rod obtained assay material from the laboratories of the land mines. He said he was "happy" to accept what Dr Rod said.

Senator Rae: Did he tell you he did not have the drill assay results?—No.

Was there any difference in the knowledge you had and the other directors had?—I don't know.

Could they have had less?—No. They must have had more. They had just been to Nabarlek and had seen the drill cores.

Was Dr Rod aware of the purpose for which the information was required?—Yes. I suspected at that stage that my directors were buying shares. I thought it essential to protect my shareholders. He was conscious that my statement on July 3 was too conservative.

Mr Hudson also told the committee that he had this morning placed buying orders for 5,000 Queensland Mines and 5,000 Kathleen Investments shares. At this stage, this move can only be seen as an attempt to improve his own credibility.

Queensland Mines suddenly jumped in morning trading to a peak of \$4.20 with only one buying broker active, while Kathleen Investments peaked in morning trading at \$3.

The Sydney Stock Exchange queried the companies at around noon, and shortly before the close of trading the companies replied that they knew of no reason for the rise in share price.

## £50 M bill for hotel building scheme

THE BRITISH taxpayer will have to foot a £50-million bill as a result of the Labour Government's two-year-old scheme to encourage new hotel building in Britain.

Under the scheme—designed to boost tourist facilities—companies could claim £1,000 for every hotel room built provided the hotel was approved and started before April 1, 1971.

According to statistics published yesterday by the English Tourist Board, the increase in accommodation to be completed by early 1973 is more than 62,000 bedrooms representing a capital outlay of £300 million and a grant liability of £48 million, plus approved loans of £19 million.

The Tourist Board says it hopes to make recommendations by Easter 1972 for a system of classification pricing and registration of hotels in Britain. A study group is at present examining the practices of various countries and will present a blueprint study early next year.

Yesterday's figures show that London, with 24,000 new bedrooms, accounted for 223 million of the money claimed in grants. The next highest area was Lancashire with £29 million in claims and 4,700 bedrooms.

## Markets close quietly after buoyant week

Share prices eased yesterday, following Thursday's climb, which had been the best day for price rises for more than five months: the Financial Times index ended the day 13 points lower at 420.8.

The underlying tone however was firm, with plenty of advances in second rank stocks, especially where there was some company news or bid developments on which investors could fasten their attention.

Gifts too came in for fresh support, and although best gains were not always held, rises of up to 4 were still showing at the end of the day.

Longer dated loans were favoured, and the Government broker was again forced to raise his price of the "tap" Treasury 3½ per cent 1987-90 to 88. This represents a two point increase since the stock's introduction just a month ago.

Taking the week as a whole it has been a more buoyant time for markets. After the reaction that had taken the index down by over 25 points in seven days of trading, the current account now looks like producing a firm uptrend with the "FT" index already 13.9 up on its Monday opening level.

There is a healthy two-way split among fund managers on whether the market should continue to consolidate or maintain an upward trend, which is producing a sufficient flow of business both ways to remove some of the artificiality of previous price swings.

Yesterday's easing was to some extent a natural reaction after Thursday's rise of over 10 points, and also due to uncertainties on how Wall Street would react to the second phase of President Nixon's economic package.

The early advice of easing stock prices on Wall Street tended to soften London's closing prices.

Falls among industrial leaders extended to 5p, as in the case

of Glaxo, 418p, whose results are due to be released on Monday.

Against the former trend of engineering, BSA dipped 2p to 22p following details of the rescue operation. However, the preference stocks celebrated the proposed 40 per cent scrip issue with gains of 10p in the 5 per cent, at 43, and 1p in the 6 per cent, at 48.

EMI, which had pushed ahead to 159p in early dealings, was unsettled late by the easier start on Wall Street. The shares closed at 157p, just 1p better on the day.

Banks, which had at one time

attained their best levels in the dividend season some months ago, finished narrow mixed.

Insurances generally gained ground. Blackburn Assurance provided the day's standout feature, soaring 31p to 511 (after 113) on news that it was in progress with Sir Walker, which could lead to offer being made for the company.

Mines tended harder in trading. Oils often improved. The number of large market totals 11,902 compared with 11,182 on Thursday, 11,128 the previous Friday.

## Kenya and Uganda now tied to dollar

Kenya and Uganda announced last night that their currencies, which have been tied to sterling in the past, will now be based on the dollar.

This devalues them by 3.5 per cent, meaning that the Kenyan and Ugandan shilling will now reflect the dollar's fall against the pound in the present floating market. The move will bring both countries into line with Tanzania, the third member of the East African common market, which took the step some weeks ago and which has been pressing its partners to follow suit.

Several other sterling area countries—including India, Pakistan, South Africa and the Bahamas—have already made this move, which does not affect their membership of the area.

The motive is to ensure that they do not have to face the problems that a revalued pound could bring in terms of higher imports and smaller exports.

Meanwhile the currency crisis—and the dollar's weakness—have hit the big tanker charter companies badly. They now

find that their dollar contracts are worth 5 per cent less than those they have elsewhere, according to report issued yesterday by Eggar Forrester, the London shipping brokers.

## The pound

	Closing	Change	Previous
New York 10.00	1.56 1/2	+ 1/8	1.56 1/4
London 10.00	2.29 1/2	+ 1/8	2.29 1/4
Frankfurt 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Paris 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Stockholm 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Oslo 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Copenhagen 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Geneva 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Zurich 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Brussels 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Ams. 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Madrid 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Lisbon 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Porto 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Barcelona 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Valencia 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Bilbao 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Seville 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Granada 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Malaga 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Cadiz 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
San Sebastian 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Pamplona 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Burgos 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Vitoria 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
León 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Salamanca 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Ávila 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Segovia 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Madrid 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Barcelona 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Valencia 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Bilbao 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Seville 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Granada 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Malaga 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Cadiz 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
San Sebastian 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Pamplona 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Burgos 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Vitoria 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
León 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Salamanca 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Ávila 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4
Segovia 10.00	1.12 1/2	+ 1/8	1.12 1/4

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1. A stake in property
2. Expert fund management
3. Up to 8% p.a. as income
4. Unique 100% growth guarantee
5. Life insurance
6. Tax advantages

### 1. A stake in property

Everybody recognises that property can be a first-class investment. And we believe that every serious long-term investor should have a stake in it as part of his total investment "mix".

Consider:

- Property values as a whole are relatively immune to rapid price fluctuations.
- Under favourable conditions, property provides sound, reliable growth. Because property values generally reflect increasing prosperity in the economy as a whole.
- Under less favourable conditions, property provides an excellent hedge against inflation. For values are closely tied to rental income which (like other prices) tends to rise in inflationary times.
- Property rental income—particularly from commercial properties—offers extra protection. For rents are charged on company earnings, and so are not wholly dependent on company profitability.
- Property is always in demand. The supply of available land is rarely enough to meet the demands for quality property in key centres and areas.

Few private investors, however, have the time, the resources, or the expertise needed to invest in property on their own account. By taking out an insurance policy linked to the Save and Prosper Property Fund you can get all the benefits of an investment in property, with a unique double-your-money guarantee, valuable life cover, and significant tax advantages.

The Fund Managers have freedom to invest in all kinds of first-class commercial and industrial property, development projects and other forms of property.

The object of the Fund is maximum growth of capital in the long term. And capital can grow both from increases in property values and the re-investment of all net income from them.

### 2. Expert Fund Management

The success of such an enterprise is dependent in no small measure upon the quality of its management. Behind the Save and Prosper Property Fund lie all the resources, reputation and experience of the Save and Prosper Group.

The Save and Prosper Group is far and away the largest and best known group of its kind in Britain, and has been managing money for investors since 1934. The Group currently manages funds of £250 million for 700,000 people.

The Group has assembled a team of top property experts for the express purpose of managing the Fund. They are assisted by the advice of Healey & Baker, a long established firm of surveyors who are involved in property throughout the U.K. and the Fund is valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers—Clintons, Chartered Surveyors.

### 3. Up to 8% p.a. as income

One of the key benefits of the Save and Prosper Property Fund for many investors is the special Income Facility:

- You choose the level that suits you best. Either 4%, 6% or 8% per year net.
- It is paid to you with no income tax or capital gains tax liability (see "Tax Advantages").
- Payments are made half yearly, on 30th November and 31st May.
- You can take advantage of the Income Facility if your outlay is £1,000 or more in any one policy. This is how it works.

The Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are allocated to your policy. The Fund's net income is automatically re-invested to increase the value of these units still further. The Income Facility is provided by realizing the appropriate number of your units at the bid price and, given reasonable growth in property values, payments should steadily increase.

In any event, sufficient units will be realised to ensure that no payment will be less than the previous one.

The table shows the effect of different payment rates, assuming an annual growth rate of the units of 7½%.

Payment Rate	Policy Value	Pay-ment	Policy Value	Pay-ment	Policy Value	Pay-ment	Policy Value	Pay-ment
At start—£1,000 outlay	£90	£	£90	£	£90	£	£90	£
End of year 1	1,021	—	980	41	960	61	939	82
2	1,097	—	1,011	42	970	62	927	82
3	1,180	—	1,044	44	980	63	915	82
4	1,268	—	1,077	45	991	64	902	82
5	1,363	—	1,112	46	1,000	64	888	82
At the end of year 5								
Your policy is now worth	£1,363		£1,112		£1,000		£888	
And you have received a total of:	Nil		£218		£313		£410	

Remember—these payment rates are not subject to income tax or capital gains tax.

At the 7½% growth rate illustrated, you should note that a policy maintains its value with payment rates of 4% and 6% net.

At the 8% net payment rate, however, there is some reduction in value. The Fund Managers believe that for many older investors this very high payment rate may carry advantages that outweigh the reduction in policy value.

### 4. Unique 100% growth guarantee

A unique guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

But in practice, your money should do considerably better than that. The chart shows how £1,000 would grow over 10, 15 and 20 years, assuming an annual growth rate in the units of 7½%.

GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 7½% p.a.

OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD

OVER A 15-YEAR PERIOD

OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD

N.B. The assumed annual growth rate of the units includes increase in capital value (net of tax on capital gains) and reinvested net income.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast growth in unit values with complete accuracy, and, of course, property values can fall as well as rise. But over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward, and the assumed 7½% p.a. growth rate shown above may prove conservative.

### 5. Life insurance

A Save and Prosper Property Fund single payment policy automatically provides you with important life insurance cover.

This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200% and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday when you start	Your life cover at the start of your policy	Your life cover grows each year by	To an amount after 10 years of	Up to an amount after 20 years of
Up to age 30	200	—	200	200
31-40	170	11	185	200
41-45	140	3	170	200
46-55	110	4	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

### 6. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of units.

Surplus. The surplus payer has the advantage that there is no liability to surtax on the re-invested income in the Fund.

However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surtax assessment on the increase in its value, depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surtax liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income year for cashing in.

Surplus liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surtax rate. Surtax at that rate is then payable on your profit.

### A monthly savings plan

In addition to a single payment policy, you can also invest through a Save-insure-and-Prosper Plan. This is a simple way to build up a strong stake in the Save and Prosper Property Fund by regular monthly savings. With an S-I-P Plan you also get life insurance cover and tax relief.











# Long-term weed control

by E. M. MAY

**STYTER**

**& SONS OXFORD LTD**

**RHODODENDRONS**  
to price list or \$20 per  
doz. + shipping cost.  
Includes full descriptions  
Roses, Camellias, Trees,  
Shrubs, etc. Catalogue sent  
on request. KENNESA open daily  
9 A.M. till 6 P.M. except  
Sundays. Kennessa Nursery  
over Kempshall, Woking  
Brookwood S129.

per Bush, 4ft. to 6ft.  
naked, c/w. Tall trees  
available (G). Bress, Kent.

**GARDENING! Plant**  
your Roses, Floribunda  
Hydrangeas, Alpines, Zantedho-  
ffias, Clematis, Anemones, Gerani-  
ums, Strabals, Conifers,  
Hostias plants, etc.  
Write for catalogue  
free.

**LAWSONIANA**, extra  
large, 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 7 ft., 8 ft.,  
9 ft., 10 ft., 11 ft., 12 ft., 13 ft.,  
14 ft., 15 ft., 16 ft., 17 ft., 18 ft.,  
19 ft., 20 ft., 21 ft., 22 ft., 23 ft.,  
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619 ft., 620 ft., 621

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**  
are invited for a vacancy  
at or.

**CHEMISTRY**

**JOINT OFFICER**

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Professor P. Gray on account of transport costs at high rates in the area of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Universities. A substantial salary and pension will be offered but applicants will be the case.

8 November 1971  
15.15.47, N.O.

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to the Royal  
University Leeds 196

for references should be

**The University of Sheffield**  
Department of Metallurgy  
S.R.C.  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP**

Post-doctoral Research Assistant  
candidates and experience in refractory  
metals and compounds using  
methods. Experimental ability and  
experience in high-temperature work  
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rising to £1,767 for the second year  
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qualifications, experience, from  
University of Salford,  
to work on applications  
to the school, and to  
the school, and to  
to return to the school

**Department of Mathematics and Computing Science**

Applications are invited for the following positions from January 1, 1991:

**LECTURER IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS IN COMPUTING SCIENCE**

The Lecturer is responsible for the undergraduate program in Applied Mathematics (B.Sc. program) and for the M.Sc. program in Applied Mathematics. Further particulars with regard to duties and conditions of employment are available on request from the Department of Mathematics and Computing Science, University of Cape Town, P.O. Box 33, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa.

1



# SPORTS GUARDIAN

## Another class 2-y-o wins for van Cutsem

**ASCOT RUNNERS**

**2 00 Rotterdams** 3 35 Deep Diver  
**2 00 Fleet Wahine** 4 05 Hand Wood  
**3 00 Sarnie Conita** 4 35 Cote D'Azur  
**5 05 Epernay**

**JACKPOT: NAME FIRST SIX WINNERS (Pool £3,691)**  
**TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.5 TREBLE: 3.00, 3.35 & 4.35 GOING: Good to firm**

**ALL RACES FROM STALLS**  
**BEC-1: 2.8, 2.89, 2.9 & 3.35**

**2 0-BROCKAS STANES HANDICAP: 1m; winner £359 (9 runners)**

**102 (1) 2120000 Dandwood (D) (R. L. Smith 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**103 (2) 0211000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**104 (3) 1/2-000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**105 (4) 0211000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**106 (5) 0211000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**107 (6) 0211000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**108 (7) 0211000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**109 (8) 0211000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**110 (9) 0211000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 30-PRINCES ROYAL STANES: 3-Y-O Fillies; 11m; winner £2382 (7 runners)**

**201 (1) 5110100 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**202 (2) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**203 (3) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**204 (4) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**205 (5) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**206 (6) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**207 (7) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 35-KENNINGTON PALACE STANES HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 8f; winner £1,064 (14 runners)**

**301 (1) 0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**302 (2) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**303 (3) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**304 (4) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**305 (5) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**306 (6) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**307 (7) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**308 (8) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**309 (9) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**310 (10) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 40-CORNWALLIS STANES: 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £2,604 (2 runners)**

**401 (1) 5124211 Deep Diver (D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**402 (2) 1211111 Mearnsing (C/D) (Mrs C. Engelhard 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 45-BUCKINGHAM STANES HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £688 (4 runners)**

**501 (1) 4100200 Epernay (C) (V. Yamamoto 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**502 (2) 3014203 Sarnie Conita (C) (A. Kennedy 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**503 (3) 1211111 Mearnsing (C/D) (Mrs C. Engelhard 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**504 (4) 4100200 Epernay (C) (V. Yamamoto 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 50-SANDWICH STANES: 3-Y-O; 7f; winner £1,118 (10 runners)**

**601 (1) 311 Rascall (C) (Mrs V. Williams 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**602 (2) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**603 (3) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**604 (4) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**605 (5) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**606 (6) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**607 (7) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**608 (8) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**609 (9) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**610 (10) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 55-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**701 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**702 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**703 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**704 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 58-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**801 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**802 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**803 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**804 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 59-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**901 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**902 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**903 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**904 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 60-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1001 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1002 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1003 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1004 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 61-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1101 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1102 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1103 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1104 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 62-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1201 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1202 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1203 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1204 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 63-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1301 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1302 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1303 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1304 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 64-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1401 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1402 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1403 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1404 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 65-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1501 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1502 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1503 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1504 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 66-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1601 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1602 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1603 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1604 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 67-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1701 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1702 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1703 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1704 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

**2 68-CORINTHIAN STANES: AMATEUR RIDERS; 2m; winner £462 (4 runners)**

**1801 (1) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1802 (2) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1803 (3) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**1804 (4) 0000000 Dandwood (D) (H. Blagrove 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Newmarket trainer, Bernard van Cutsem, appears to have an endless supply of fast, year-old colts. The Duke of Edinburgh Stakes at Ascot yesterday, he saddled the favourite My Pal Houston, who ran out a very easy winner from an exceptionally strong field.

American-bred My Pal Houston is owned by Mr. Bunker Hunt who has horses in many countries. He had a half share in the previous year's winner, when he made 136,000 guineas. My Pal Houston will give the stable some encouragement for the year ahead when he comes out next week in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket.

Meanwhile, in Paris tomorrow, yet another American-bred colt, Vincent O'Brien, will attempt to win the Prix de la Forêt. Vincent O'Brien, who has been the underbidder for him at the previous year's Dewhurst, is considered a 136,000 guineas. My Pal Houston will give the stable some encouragement for the year ahead when he comes out next week in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket.

At Ascot this afternoon, the valuable Cornwalls Stakes has developed into a match between Deep Diver and Mearnsing. When they were beaten by Rose Dubarry at Doncaster, Deep Diver had a length to spare over Mearnsing and I think that is how they will finish today.

Lester Pigott should win the following race on Sayroy on whom he appeared rather unlucky last time out in the Sandwith Stakes. Cote d'Azur should have no difficulty in winning for Noel Mearns, if as reported, he is better than Yaroslav.

Towcester has been chosen in the final of the Players' Cup, a National Handicap, to be run at Towcester on Monday, April 3. The winner of the Cup will be the winner of the final of the Players' Cup.

The series begins on November 4 at Doncaster and the 24 qualifying heats, including two in 1972, will be run at Doncaster and Doncaster on February 12.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS: Nap-DEEP DIVER (3.35). Next best: SAYROY (4.5).

By SIMON CHANNON

The first four races from Ascot's high-class card are on BBC, while ITV are at York for three events, including a well-contested mile and three quarter handicap, and at Ayr for four NH contests, including the first qualifier for the Wills Premier Chase Final.

ASCOT (BBC) 2 0 (1m): Rotterdams looks a fair bet. She won the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury in the spring and showed signs of a return to that form when staying on well to be third to Jollis over seven furlongs of this course last month. Today's extra furlong will suit her.

2 30 (1m): Fleet Wahine was unplaced behind Pistol Packer in

the Prix Vermeille at Longchamp on her most recent appearance, but previously she put up a game fight to beat Outback by a head at York.

2 40 (1m): Although held by Welsh Advocate on recent Wincor running, Sarnie Conita is my choice. She ran her best race in the season at Goodwood in July when, dividing Green God and Spanish Princess and has only to run up to that form to score.

2 45 (1m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

YORK (ITV) 1 45 (11m): If Miss Sunacell stays the trip, the others are unlikely to see the way she goes.

2 15 (7f): The weights favour one of the two runners, but up to the very useful Grey Mirage at Newmarket, and more recently at Newbury, he was a good third to Avancier in the Wills Goblet Stakes.

2 45 (11m): Saucy Moll may come out best. She improved on earlier form when in running at Newmarket at Haydock recently and Humberdale did the form no harm when going under by only 2 1/2 lengths to Waltz at York on Wednesday.

2 50 (11m): Although held by Welsh Advocate on recent Wincor running, Sarnie Conita is my choice. She ran her best race in the season at Goodwood in July when, dividing Green God and Spanish Princess and has only to run up to that form to score.

2 55 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

2 60 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

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3 05 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

3 10 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

3 15 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

3 20 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

3 25 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

3 30 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

3 35 (11m): Although attractive only two runners, this should be a cracking contest for both participants are very fast. Strictly on their running behind Rose Dubarry at Doncaster last month, I think it will probably be close.

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## Ayr

1 20 Librarian 1 00 Spinning  
 2 00 Bobby 2 30 Prill  
 2 30 Slave's Dream 4 00 Almond Lodge  
 2 30 Slave's Dream 4 00 Almond Lodge

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.30 & 3.30  
 TREBLE: 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 & 4.0 GOING: Good to firm

1 30-FIVEWAYS OPPORTUNITY HANDICAP: 2m; winner £1,064 (14 runners)

**250 (1) 0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**251 (2) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**252 (3) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**253 (4) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**254 (5) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**255 (6) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**256 (7) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**257 (8) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**258 (9) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**259 (10) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**

2 0-W. D. & H. D. WILLS PREMIER CHASE: 2m; winner £1,064 (14 runners)

**310 (1) 0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**311 (2) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**312 (3) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**313 (4) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**314 (5) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**315 (6) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**316 (7) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**317 (8) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**  
**318 (9) 1-0211000 Fleet Wahine (C/D) (R. Chisnall 5-9-10) ... E. Blain**







# More say for Labour rank and file

By KEITH HARPER

Mr Ian Mikardo closed the Labour Party conference at Brighton yesterday with a rallying call to the rank and file to involve itself more in decision-making and party policy.

With the party leadership lined up alongside him, the retiring chairman trumpeted his familiar theme in one final fanfare before handing over the chair to his successor, Mr Wedgwood Benn. It was this: the national executive is an important body which should bring the influence of the grassroots to bear more strongly than ever before on the party leadership.

Mr Mikardo recounted how he has tried during his term of office to strengthen the NEC against the takeover of power by the Labour Front Bench. But he is still unhappy. He thinks that the balance of speakers at conference on the NEC is heavily weighted on the side of the "hierarchy of people in the House of Commons."

Before the conference started, Mr Mikardo invited heads of department at Transport House, plus Mr Benn and Mr Bill Simpson, the founding members of the party, to talk on ways of making the party an even more democratic instrument. This has already resulted in regional councils being given the authority to discuss national as well as local issues.

Mr Mikardo believes that Mr Benn and Mr Simpson are just the men to widen and strengthen party democracy. They can make it a more effective Socialist organisation in the future. He pledged himself to see that in this task, and called on the party membership to join with him in doing the same.

Many party leaders, of course, have often treated the national executive with disdain, though there were signs this week that even Mr Wilson was beginning to show a change of heart. Reasons of unity—acknowledges that MPs are elected by the rank and file and tend to forget

# BSA: unions to call for talks

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Labour Staff

Leaders of unions representing workers at the Midlands motorcycle factories of Birmingham Small Arms are likely to call for a new round of talks with management next week to discuss the redundancy crisis facing 3,000 employees—about a third of the company's work force.

Talks with the BSA management in Birmingham were being conducted yesterday by regional and local officials of the unions. Reports on the situation will be made by national officials—mainly of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—on Monday.

If regional officials feel that the issue should be pressed further, they will call for meetings with senior management of BSA, probably on Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr Bob Wright, who represents the Midlands on the national executive of the engineering union, said last night that the immediate reaction of national officials of the unions to the BSA redundancy announcement had been one of disgust.

"We believe that the factory could and should be saved, and we intend to press strongly to see that redundancy is kept to the absolute minimum, if not avoided completely," he said. "AIRLINES: British airlines and airport authorities are likely to receive substantial pay claims from most groups of workers over the next few weeks."

## Series of claims

The first of a series of claims—which could eventually cover more than 60,000 workers employed in air transport—has already been lodged with the British Airports Authority on behalf of 2,400 ground staff at Heathrow, Gatwick, Prestwick, Stansted, and Edinburgh airports. The claim, to which the BAA has not yet replied, is for a substantial increase in pay for improved shift and holiday payments.

Ground staff, including porters, loaders, and other non-engineering manual workers employed by the leading British airlines, are making a similar claim.

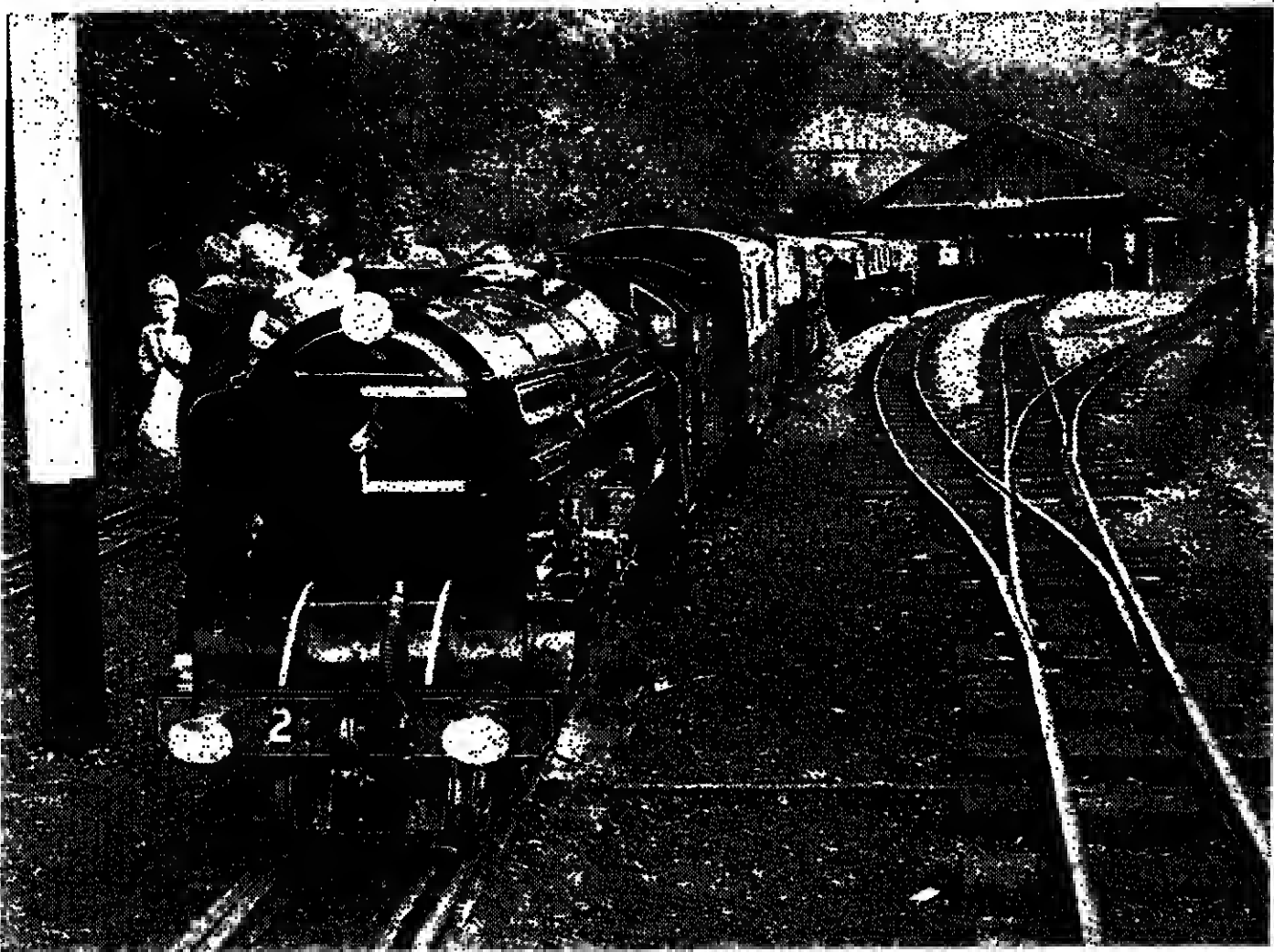
BBC STAFF: A meeting was arranged by the BBC in Birmingham yesterday after staff complaints of under employment and fears of redundancy at the new £6 millions broadcasting centre. Mr Fred Hale, national chairman of the association of Broadcasting Staffs, said afterwards that the 300 staff members were still unhappy about the situation.

ROLLS: Twelve hundred engineering workers at the Rolls-Royce diesel engine division at Shrewsbury yesterday voted to end their five-week strike and resume work on Monday. The men, who were seeking parity with car division workers at Crewe, accepted an improved pay offer.

MORRIS: Three hundred workers at the Morris Motors export packing factory at Cowley agreed to end their three-day-old strike after being told that Austin-Morris had agreed to freeze plans to close the factory until they had been discussed with union officials.

STEELMEN: Nearly 1,700 craftsmen at Shotton Steelworks, Flintshire, decided at a mass meeting yesterday to end their three-day strike, and after a show over safety. The steward has been reinstated but suspended on half pay. Management and unions are to set up a court of inquiry under an independent chairman.

Mr Airrie said this would not be a matter for their decision. It was only the view of Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, that if the men did not cooperate in their own



Inspection time for a locomotive of the Romney, Hythe, and Dymchurch Light Railway, in Kent, which announced this week that it would reopen at Easter and operate next year, in spite of fears for its future. A consortium hoping to take over the line is still negotiating—and raising money—but a spokesman for the railway said that if it was to operate at all next season it would have to start accepting bookings now, even if the takeover attempt eventually failed. The engines which operate on the railway's 13½ miles of track are scaled-down replicas of famous LNER locomotives. Picture by Don Morley

# Outlook dim for UCS talks

By JOHN KERR

The prospects of progress towards achieving a constructive solution for the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders crisis at tomorrow's meeting in Glasgow of unions, management, and a potential customer, appeared yesterday to be no better than dim.

At a meeting at Govan, about 7,000 UCS workers, with fewer than a dozen hands raised in dissent, endorsed the shop stewards' policy to negotiate only on the basis of cumulative proposals for the four yards and guarantees of employment for the whole labour force.

The meeting tomorrow has been arranged by Mr Dan McGarvey, joint-president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, primarily to discuss the possibility of orders urgently needed to avoid heavy redundancies at the Govan yard.

It will be attended by Mr Hugh Stenhouse, Mr Archibald Gilchrist, and Mr Kenneth Douglas, directors of the new Government-backed company, Govan Shipbuilders; the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith; directors of the Irish Shipping Company, of Dublin, which has contracts for four ships under suspension; and representatives of the shop stewards. Mr McGarvey will be accompanied by national and local officials of the CSEU.

the shop stewards' coordinating committee, made it clear at Govan that they would be prepared to discuss the suspended orders only on the understanding that they were released to the UCS yards as a whole, not exclusively to the proposed Govan-Lighthouse unit.

There was angry reaction among the men to the statement issued on Thursday by the Department of Trade and Industry, which said the Government could not give owners guarantees to facilitate orders because Govan Shipbuilders had not been allowed by the shop stewards to start negotiations on working practices and wage rates. Mr Airrie said this meant that not only were the workers expected to accept the hutchery of their industry but those who remained would have to accept wage cuts.

One worker wanted to know what would happen if Mr Stenhouse was not prepared to discuss all four yards at tomorrow's meeting. Were the shop stewards prepared, he asked, to see the yards go to the wall?

Mr Airrie said this would not be a matter for their decision. It was only the view of Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, that if the men did not cooperate in their own

butchery there would be no shipbuilding industry left on the Upper Clyde. But there were forces outside Parliament for which UCS had become a symbol of the fight for the right to work.

Mr Airrie said: "It is the responsibility of the Labour movement to see that we are not defeated." He was loudly cheered when he added: "But even if defeat had to come I would rather be defeated on my feet than grovelling in the yards."

A significant indication of the continuing support for the men's cause came yesterday in a cheque for £2,000 sent to the Clyde district of the CSEU by the National Union of Railwaymen.

The only possibility of any further financial support for the company and credits for its

customers, Mr Davies, in other words, would have a right of veto.

At the workers' meeting at Govan yesterday the strong fear was expressed that Mr Davies would try to bring wages down. These fears arose because of a passage in the statement issued by the DTI on Thursday which referred to the Government's earlier demand for "much more productive and realistic working arrangements" and wage rates.

The Government is reluctant to say what it means by this. But I understand that officials still believe that many of the troubles of UCS and of other shipyards stem from unsatisfactory working arrangements in the past and from the fact that UCS wage rates had reached what they regarded as excessive levels.

Leader comment, page 10

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Leader comment, page 10

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# Soviet ban on Sir Alec visit

Continued from page one

the Home Office could confirm last night suggestions from Belgium that the official, Mr Anatoli Tchibotarev, was on his way to Britain and may, indeed, have already arrived.

A Home Office spokesman said: "We have no word about the man," but he added that the Home Office would take steps to ensure that it was informed very quickly if he should surface. Any request from Mr Tchibotarev to stay in Britain would have to be directed to the Home Secretary.

Mr Tchibotarev disappeared on Sunday, after leaving his home in Brussels for an afternoon drive. The Soviet Embassy reported his disappearance to the Belgian police. His name has consistently been linked in Belgium with Oleg Lyalin, the

KGB officer who defected in London, though there is little evidence to show that Tchibotarev has defected.

Belgian newspapers have reported the disappearance of Mr Valentin Volkov, chief correspondent in Brussels of Tass, the Soviet news agency, and of an official of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline. The Tass office, however, says Mr Volkov returned to Moscow for a conference, and Aeroflot says it knows of no staff man missing.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office confirmed yesterday that the Czech Embassy had reported the disappearance of a typist, Miss Yaroslav Kaucerova. The woman has not sought political asylum or asked to stay in Britain. The police are looking for her on instructions from the Home Office.

# Brother cleared

Alan Lakin, aged 14, was yesterday cleared of the murder of his brother, aged 19, during an argument over a hun.

The boy, of East Street, Dosthill, Tamworth, Staffordshire, had denied in the town juvenile court that he murdered his

brother Maurice last August. He told police that he was holding a knife in front of him when "Maurice rushed on to me and went into it."

The Bench agreed with the defence that the boy's name was not to be published to stop rumour and speculation.

# Rebels surprise Faulkner

Continued from page one

situation document "in the near future" on possible institutional changes, including the committee system, proportional representation, enlarging the House of Commons, and restructuring the Senate, and be promised a debate on these subjects this autumn. But the document will outline various options, rather than lay down firm Government proposals, and he gave no indication as to when changes might be introduced.

The critical motion which was defeated at the meeting by 318 votes to 199 called on the Government not to take any decisions on any form of proportional representation, or to make any nominations to the Senate on a religious basis without a prior vote in the Unionist council.

Mr William Craig, the former Home Affairs Minister, is understood to have insisted at the meeting that the security crisis in the province masked a more fundamental constitutional crisis, a view Mr Faulkner was at pains to dispel. He attacked those within the Party who lost no opportunity

## STOP PRESS

Mr Faulkner's very firm speech shows that he is determined to stay in control although he is clearly going to have to contend with a permanent and substantial minority. Those who were constantly sniping he described as an increasing liability to Unionism but he said he was not calling for blind allegiance and hinted broadly that he was not averse to voices being raised in concern at the security situation.

Much of the discussion during the meeting apparently concerned security, but in his speech Mr Faulkner had little to add to what he has already said on the subject. The 1,750 extra troops, bringing the total in the province to 13,850, and particularly the moves to localise the Ulster Defence Regiment and give it higher priority at Westminster are regarded by the Government here as a very satisfactory outcome of the Prime Minister's London talks.

Hillery's UN speech pleases Britain, page 3. Belfast vigilantes: Pump house blast, page 5. Simon Hogart on border controls, page 11

# THE WEATHER

## AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Sun.	Wind	Max.	Min.	Weather
hrs	dir.	temp.	temp.	
		°C	°F	(dust)
<b>EAST COAST</b>				
London	18	65	50	Sunny
Edinburgh	18	65	50	Sunny
Birmingham	18	65	50	Sunny
Manchester	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>SOUTH COAST</b>				
Folkestone	18	65	50	Sunny
Swansea	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Bristol	18	65	50	Sunny
Exeter	18	65	50	Sunny
London	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>WEST COAST</b>				
Douglas	18	65	50	Sunny
Blackpool	18	65	50	Sunny
Manchester	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>IRELAND</b>				
Dublin	18	65	50	Sunny

## AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunchtime reports):

Locality	Temp.	Wind	Weather
°C	°F	dir.	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>			
London	18	65	Sunny
Edinburgh	18	65	Sunny
Birmingham	18	65	Sunny
Manchester	18	65	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	Sunny
<b>IRELAND</b>			
Dublin	18	65	Sunny

## THE WEATHER

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Sun.	Wind	Max.	Min.	Weather
hrs	dir.	temp.	temp.	
		°C	°F	(dust)
<b>EAST COAST</b>				
London	18	65	50	Sunny
Edinburgh	18	65	50	Sunny
Birmingham	18	65	50	Sunny
Manchester	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>SOUTH COAST</b>				
Folkestone	18	65	50	Sunny
Swansea	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Bristol	18	65	50	Sunny
Exeter	18	65	50	Sunny
London	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>WEST COAST</b>				
Douglas	18	65	50	Sunny
Blackpool	18	65	50	Sunny
Manchester	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>IRELAND</b>				
Dublin	18	65	50	Sunny

## THE WEATHER

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Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>SOUTH COAST</b>				
Folkestone	18	65	50	Sunny
Swansea	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Bristol	18	65	50	Sunny
Exeter	18	65	50	Sunny
London	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>WEST COAST</b>				
Douglas	18	65	50	Sunny
Blackpool	18	65	50	Sunny
Manchester	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>IRELAND</b>				
Dublin	18	65	50	Sunny

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London	18	65	50	Sunny
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Manchester	18	65	50	Sunny
Cardiff	18	65	50	Sunny
Belfast	18	65	50	Sunny
<b>IRELAND</b>				
Dublin	18	65	50	Sunny

# Mist and then clouds

A DEPRESSION will pass N of Scotland, with an weak trough of low pressure moving across the North Sea. The S of England will be dry with patches of rain. Increase generally during the day. It will probably rain in the Midlands, N. Scotland, and N. Ireland generally rather cloudy rain at times which will be slight.

Bright spells or a little rain will also occur—chiefly in the West of Scotland. Temperatures generally similar to, or a little lower than yesterday.

London, SE England, E